FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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SCHEDULED SALT MEETING HELD IN GENEVA ON 26 APR

LD261548Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 26, TASS--A scheduled meeting of the Soviet and U.S. delegations was held here today at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

PAUL WARNKE STATES SALT TREATY MEETS U.S. INTERESTS

LD271346Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 27 TASS--Paul Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated that the curbing of the arms race meets the interests of U.S. national security and the interests of strengthening international peace. When speaking at one of the Senate Appropriations Committee's subcommittees which considers the agency's budget for next fiscal year, he said the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms are conducted on the basis of the principle of parity and undiminished security of the two sides. He emphasised that this principle was formulated at the Vladivostok meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the USA. A strategic arms limitation agreement, when it is concluded, will evisage the strategic arms parity of the two countries. The director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency pointed out that the USA is now conducting a whole number of other important talks with the Soviet Union with a view to limiting arms.

CALLS AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE TO BAN NEUTRON BOMB

LD271927Y Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 27, TASS--We are deeply grateful to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for having announced the Soviet Union's decision to join in an appropriate form the international treaty on the banning of nuclear weapons in Latin America, it was stated by the Mexican representative M. Marin, who addressed today a meeting of the Disarmament Committee. The statement by the head of the Soviet state is of exceedingly great importance, he stressed. It is necessary to conclude an agreement on an all-embracing prohibition of the new types and systems of mass annihilation weapons, said the Czechoslovak representative I. Zapotocky. This is the best way to prevent the use of scientific-technological progress for military purposes. Touching on the plans to produce neutron weapons, he resolutely came out for their banning, stressed their aggressive character. This type of mass annihilation weapon, said the Czechoslovak representative, is dangerous also because it can be used for suppressing national-liberation movements and waging local wars in different areas of the globe.

USSR-U.S. PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD251939Y Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 25, TASS--A session of the Soviet-American Permanent Consultative Commission ended here today. The commission is called upon to promote the implementation of the goals and provisions of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and of the interim agreement on some measures related to strategic offensive arms limitation that were concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972, and of the agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war that was concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

FURTHER PRESS REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S KOMSOMOL SPEECH

LD271854Y Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, April 27, TASS--The foreign press continues to give much prominence to the speech made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, at the 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol. Leading foreign observers and prominent public figures stress the importance of new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

Paris, April 27, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev made a speech of primary importance, writes LE MATIN. He confirmed his belief in disarmament which, according to Brezhnev, is the only realistic choice in our difficult epoch. He also made a whole series of proposals in the field of disarmament. Another French newspaper, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, writes that Leonid Brezhnev wants to give powerful impetus to the coming U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament. Commenting highly on the Soviet stand formulated by Leonid Brezhnev towards the neutron bomb, L'HUMANITE notes that the response by the U.S. President to this Soviet proposal ignores millions of people whose lives are threatened by the neutron bomb.

Washington, April 27, TASS--The New York TIMES, stressing the "positive key" of the speech by the Soviet leader, writes that the delays announced by James Carter in the production of the neutron bomb were described by Leonid Brezhnev as a half measure, at best.

Delhi, April 27, TASS--NATIONAL HERALD highly estimates the importance of Leonid Brezhnev's statement that the USSR is consistently pursuing a policy of non-interference into the internal affairs of the new liberated states. The Soviet Union is consistently following a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social and economic systems, and struggles for the prevention of a new world war, writes the newspaper. That is why the proposals by Leonid Brezhnev deserved most careful examination.

SOCIALISTS REACT FAVORABLY TO PONOMAREV PROPOSALS

LD270708Y Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--"Joining of efforts by the communists and social democrats holds a tremendous peace potential. This important potential can and must be used in the interests of all mankind," PRAVDA stresses. Summing up the results of the Helsinki conference of the Socialist International on disarmament, PRAVDA's correspondents Sergey Vishnevskiy and Yuriy Kuznetsov say that the conference discussed the ways of stopping the present arms race.

For the first time since the founding of the Socialist International, PRAVDA's correspondents go on, a representative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was invited to the conference. The delegates and numerous correspondents heard with great interest the report of Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the Soviet position on disarmament. He extended, on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Leonid Brezhnev's invitation to a delegation of the Socialist International to visit Moscow for a comprehensive discussion at highest level of the problems of ending the arms race and subsequent disarmament.

"Detailed discussion at the conference of different aspects of ending the arms race and of disarmament, the cardinal problem of the time, undoubtedly facilitates businesslike preparations for the special General Assembly session on disarmament," PRAVDA's correspondents write.

"Exchange of opinions with the CPSU, especially on problems of peace and disarmament, is very useful," Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland and prime minister of the republic, said when asked about the attitude of his party to the CPSU's proposal for cooperation with the social democrats.

Olof Palme, vice chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Sweden, replying to a similar question, said: "We approve of the exceedingly interesting proposals for cooperation between the communists and socialists. These proposals will be carefully studied by the leadership of the socialist international. I am sure that the idea of joint actions will meet with support. The sceptical voices that were heard at the conference do not reflect the opinions of the majority of social democrats."

Ponomarev Returns to Moscow

LD271438Y Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27 TASS--Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet returned here today from Helsinki where he attended a conference of the Socialist International on disarmament on the invitation of its organizers.

PATOLICHEV DISCUSSES SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

LD241248Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2134 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The development of foreign economic links has become one of the chief economic problems of the Soviet Union and a matter of great party, state and general public importance. This is stressed by Nikolay Patolichev, the USSR minister for foreign trade, in PRAVDA.

In an article published in connection with the 60th anniversary of the decree on nationalization of foreign trade, he writes that the policy of the Soviet state in international affairs is aimed at development of trade and economic links with all countries which themselves express a willingness for this.

Main attention by the USSR is accorded to the multilateral development of economic relations with the socialist countries. These relations are based on principles of socialist internationalism, full equal rights for all sides, mutual advantages and comradely mutual aid. Cooperation on such a basis gives unprecedented practical results. Over 57 percent of the volume of foreign trading by the USSR is with the socialist countries.

In the relations of the USSR with the developing countries, the lofty and noble principles of Soviet foreign policy are apparent. Guided by Lenin's principles, the Soviet Union accords to many developing states a selfless economic and technical aid in the creation of their own industry and other branches of the national economy.

Touching upon the foreign trading relations of the USSR with the industrially developed countries, the minister writes that on a par with the extension of foreign trade with the capitalist states, greater significance is being accorded to large-scale and long-term economic cooperation, based on inter-government agreements and programs on economic, industrial and technical cooperation, which are concluded for a 10-year and longer period.

In this cooperation a particular significance has been accorded to agreements on a compensatory basis. The minister noted here, that the existing potential possibilities in this sphere are as yet not fully utilized. There are still considerable reserves here for cooperation on a far larger scale.

The Soviet Union, writes Nikolay Patolichev, is ready to develop further economic cooperation with the capitalist countries in conditions of mutual advantages, absence of discrimination and without interference in the internal affairs of one another.

DOLLAR PROBLEMS, THIRD WORLD DEBTS HIGHLIGHT IMF SESSION

LD2715122Y Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS--TASS economic commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: A session of the International Monetary Fund is opening in Mexico City today. Among the numerous problems of the capitalist monetary system to be discussed in the Mexican capital are two problems which are expected to receive special attention--stabilisation of the American dollar and the foreign debts of the Third World countries.

As for the American dollar, its rate of exchange has been declining despite an operation started lately by U.S. financial organs to save their "drowning" currency. Nor has the participation of the leading credit institutions of Western Europe and Japan in this operation helped stabilise the dollar. One of the main reasons for the sickness of the American currency has been and remains an enormous mass of dollars (600 billion) that are "wandering" all over the Western world and aggravating the monetary crisis.

Taking advantage of its holding a controlling interest in the IMF, the ruling circles of the USA decided to enlist the cooperation of this big monetary institution of the Western world in saving the dollar. At this session, the United States reportedly intends to seek a decision for using IMF assets in order to absorb a part of the "wandering dollars" and thus ease tension in the money market. Washington's attempt to use the resources of other countries, accumulated in the IMF, for patching up holes on its own currency is regarded by many representatives of both industrialised capitalist countries and developing states as an unmistakable manifestation of U.S. diktat.

No less heated battles are expected to take place over a settlement of the problem of foreign debts of the developing countries. The young states justly see in their growing debts a manifestation of the crisis and inflation which hit the world capitalist economy in the seventies and which sharply undermined their foreign economic positions. Their foreign debts totalled 250 billion dollars by the end of 1977. Of this sum, the developing countries owe about 80 billion dollars to private commercial banks.

At the session in the Mexican capital the developing countries are determined to demand of the group of ten, the wealthiest members of the IMF, that they really take part in settling the problem of indebtedness. But all indications are that the IMF leaders' intend to keep this credit institution in the role of mediator. In accordance with this role private banks, creditors of the IMF, are guaranteed the "dependability" of their debtors, the developing countries, while the latter are required to observe undeviatingly the terms laid down by the IMF. Among these are commitments to pursue a policy in the interests of big international capital.

Finally, it is quite indicative that the two problems mentioned above have been referred from one conference to another and yet remain unresolved. This is a manifestation of a profound structural crisis now being experienced by the entire system of international payments in the capitalist world.

SOUTH AFRICAN OBSTINANCY, WESTERN MANEUVERS ON NAMIBIA

ID270957Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Valeriy Volkov dispatch: "The Just Cause of Namibia"]

[Text] Luanda--The special UN General Assembly session on Namibia begins its work on 24 April. The convening of so authoritative an international forum, whose tasks include discussing the question of liberating Namibia from occupation by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and granting its people the right to self-determination, is of great importance both for the fate of this country and for the resolution of complex political problems in southern Africa.

The recommendations drawn up on the eve of this General Assembly session by the UN Committee on Decolonization, the UN Council on Namibia and the OAU Liberation Committee speak with all certainty of the need to force the Pretoria authorities to put an immediate end to the occupation of that country, to free all political prisoners and to transfer complete power to the only lawful representative of the people of Namibia, appointed by the United Nations--SWAPO.

However, these just demands are meeting stubborn resistance from the Pretoria authorities, which are making feverish efforts to keep the country in colonial bondage. After the failure of a series of talks with obedient tribal leaders which, according to the racists' scheme, should have created a puppet administration in Namibia, the rulers of the Republic of South Africa attempted to force SWAPO to agree to "elections" under the control of their punitive army. After a decisive rebuff the racists are now trying to discredit the just demands of the patriots by asserting that a settlement of the question is being thwarted by the "obstinancy" and "militancy" of the SWAPO leaders.

Nor is progress being helped by the maneuvers undertaken independently of the United Nations by Western powers, led by the United States and Britain, to protect the interests of their monopolies in that country, which is rich in natural resources, by concluding deals with Vorster. The latest talks held a few days ago between representatives of Washington and London and the head of the South African Government confirm yet again that the racists are only prepared to make minor concessions, while continuing to ignore the main demands of the patriots and the UN resolutions.

The people of Namibia and their combat vanguard, SWAPO, are rebuffing maneuvers to preserve the colonial order in their country and are determined to defend their right to freedom and an independent existence. The duty of the United Nations and all the world's progressive forces is to undertake energetic actions to fulfill these just demands.

STOCKHOLM INSTITUTE RELEASES FIGURES ON ARMS SPENDING

LD271524Y Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, April 27, TASS--The Stockholm International Institute for Research in Peace Problems (SIPRI) issued a regular annual report on the growth of military expenditure in the world. Over the past twenty years, the aggregate military expenditure has doubled and now totals 400 billion dollars a year, the report says. If the present rate of the increase in military expenditure keeps on, the compilers of the report point out, the countries of the world will be annually spending about 1,000,000 million dollars by the year 2000.

The SIPRI report, observers point out, is another serious reminder of the threat which the continuing arms race is fraught with. By absorbing huge funds it hampers the solution of urgent problems of our time and heightens tensions. In this connection the press points out that NATO countries increase their military expenditure at a particularly rapid pace. Over the past ten years, the member countries of the aggressive bloc have spent 1,300,000 million dollars for military purposes. Military expenditure increased in the period when the population of Western countries come to feel in an increasingly acute way the influence of the economic crisis and of the mass unemployment and inflation connected with it.

PERGAMON PRESS TO PUBLISH FURTHER BREZHNEV BOOKS

LD271414Y Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--The books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are to be published by the Pergamon Press, the biggest Anglo-American publishing firm, a TASS correspondent was told at the Soviet Copyright Agency. A contract for the publication of Leonid Brezhnev's reminiscences was signed in Moscow by Robert Maxwell, head of the publishing firm.

The book "Peace Is an Inestimable Asset of the Peoples" will also be published by the Pergamon Press in November this year. The book will include Leonid Brezhnev's speeches and articles devoted to the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Under a contract with the Soviet agency, the Pergamon Press put out the book titled "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A Short Biography" in English in December 1977. At the publisher's request Leonid Brezhnev signed an introductory article for the book. The book also comprises the text of the new Constitution of the USSR.

[Moscow in English to Great Britian and Ireland at 2100 on April 26 reports that the Soviet Committee on Science and Technology has signed an agreement on cooperation and exchange of technical and scientific information with Pergamon Press.]

BILDERBERG GROUP MEETS TO DISCUSS 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD242056Y Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 24, TASS--The 26th conference of the Bilderberg Group, a meeting of politicians, economists, diplomats, high-placed military leaders of the United States, Canada and major West European countries has met at Princeton, New Jersey.

The Bilderberg Group is regarded as an exclusive group of the richest and most economically and politically powerful men of the Western world. They meet behind closed doors to draw up plans of events which later happen as though by themselves.

This time the conference was attended by such prominent leaders of the Western world as Zbigniew Brzezinski, Henry Kissinger, David Rockefeller, Alexander Haig, Lord Home and many others. They discussed questions of Western "defence" and world trade. But one thing is notable: The traditional secrecy was lifted openly and it may be said, even demonstratively. The leading bourgeois news services broadly informed the world on what was happening behind the closed doors. Furthermore, a press conference was held after the meeting.

What was the reason for the sudden violation of the unwritten rules of the Bilderberg Group? The answer may be found in the statement made at the press conference by the former British Conservative Prime Minister Alexander Home to the effect that the three-day deliberations were almost completely devoted to the "growing Soviet menace". A weighty contribution to the work of the group was made by the NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, General Alexander Haig. The keynote of the discussion, according to the press, boiled down to a persistent call to arm, arm and arm once again in order to "alter" the correlation of armed forces between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which is allegedly unfavourable for the West. The veil of secrecy was lifted precisely for the sake of propagating this idea.

Intimidation by means of the threat, allegedly emanating from the socialist states, is increasingly assuming the character of a broad propaganda campaign in the West, particularly in the NATO countries. The military-industrial complex, which inspires this campaign, has found a very suitable forum at the Bilderberg conference. Speculating on important names, it influences the psychology of the man in the streets, strives to make him believe the competent judgements and concludions of the "venerable", since it is not easy to convince the taxpayers of the need to allocate new tremendous sums for military purposes.

Setting the tune of Western propaganda, prodding it to further increase tension and incite militarism, the participants of the Bilderberg Group are doing an ill turn to the peoples of their own countries.

AUCCTU SECRETARY BIRYUKOVA RETURNS FROM POZNAN

LD2413Z7Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The Soviet Trade Union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.P. Biryukova, which had been participating in the measures conducted in the city of Poznan (Poland) within the framework of the Sekura-78 international labor safety exhibition, returned to Moscow 20 April.

LENKASE, 'NAIVE MORALIZING' BURDEN SOVIET-U.S. TALKS

LD230845Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[A. Bovin article: "We Must Go Further"]

[Text] As is well known, U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance was in Moscow 20 through 22 April. In the course of talks with the Soviet leaders there was an exchange of opinions on key issues of Soviet-U.S. relations. Special attention was paid to measures aimed at preventing nuclear war and, in this connection, to the preparation of a new strategic arms limitation agreement. In the common opinion of those taking part, the discussion of these issues was thorough and useful.

In his overall assessment of the results of the talks L.I. Brezhnev highlighted two elements. First, the two sides "succeeded in advancing somewhat the preparation of the agreement." Second, far from all questions have yet been resolved. Hence the need for energetic, mutual efforts to reach a mutually acceptable solution on the basis of a sensible, realistic compromise.

The leader of the U.S. diplomatic department also voiced what was essentially the same viewpoint, albeit in slightly different words. He noted that during the Moscow talks, characterized by a "friendly and constructive atmosphere", the sides achieved "some progress" on strategic arms limitation. Despite the variety of emphasis, the numerous world press commentaries also predominantly contain descriptions like "modest progress," "some advance" and "a certain rapprochement."

The cautiousness of these formulations should not surprise us. If you consider that issues of extraordinary importance and extraordinary complexity were involved, a certain "advance" and "some progress" is no small thing. All the more so since even modest progress in this sector of Soviet-U.S. relations has a beneficial effect on their entire tone.

In general the optimists have every reason for stating that C. Vance's visit was an important stage in the constant quest for ways to limit strategic arms. But, mindful of the presence of still unresolved issues, the pessimists could, perhaps with no less cause, note that the quest for an agreement is not proceeding as energentically or as rapidly as the situation requires.

Of course, the issues discussed in Moscow, especially the main issue--strategic arms limitation--do not have simple solutions. When the foundations of security are affected, each of those taking part in the talks is fully entitled to display sensible caution and to weigh carefully and repeatedly all the circumstances and insist on an unconditional equilibrium and balance in mutual concessions. All this is so. But the reasons for the protracted slippage [probuksovyvaniye] of the second round of the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks (they have already been underway for almost 6 years) lie not merely in objective factors.

Unfortunately, over the past 18 months the Washington administration has introduced to Soviet-U.S. relations noticeable elements of instability and fluctuations based on expedience. Instead of basing themselves on what has been achieved and advancing gradually along the main salient, that is, instead of working toward the further 54-reduction of the threat of thermonuclear conflict, our partners at the talks have been carried away by naive moralizing which, naturally, cannot fail to burden Soviet-U.S. relations. Nor could they fail to be burdened by persistent attempts to link the success of the SALT talks with other issues which are not directly related to the matter.

Finally, it is obvious that the protracted slippage of the SALT talks is ultimately due to the intention of certain circles in the Pentagon, and not only in the Pentagon, to prevent at all costs the strategic equality of the sides from being enshrined in the new agreement. It is no accident that on the eve of C. Vance's visit to Moscow one influential American newspaper, referring to anonymous "officials," reported: "Carter will not sign a treaty if it does not guarantee the United States clear advantages..." Surely responsible figures in Washington are aware of the fruitlessness of such an approach. But, apparently wanting to please the generals, they have frequently artificially complicated the discussions, which were complex in any case.

Washington's inconsistent position on questions of Soviet-American relations has been noted more than once in the American press. In particular, the following argument could recently be found in the WALL STREET JOURNAL. The President's main advisers--Secretary of State C. Vance and national security adviser Z. Brzezinski--differ in the opinions on how to conduct matters "with the Russians." Vance would allegedly prefer "peaceful diplomacy," while Brzezinski is calling for a "tough approach." As for the President, the newspaper reports that he is hesitating and does not know whose advice to follow. The Russians, it is said, see this hesitation and are trying to extract as much as possible from this state of affairs, demanding more and more concessions from the United States....

We will not go into the situation in the White House. Let the Americans work that out for themselves. But it should be stressed that the Soviet Government's demands, proposals and positions have never departed from the principle of equal security of the sides. C. Vance's recent talks in Moscow again showed that the Soviet Union is interested in businesslike, constructive talks and the speedy resolution of questions.

It was not easy to achieve the results which have already been reached. Nor will the concluding stage of the second round of the SALT talks be easy. But we must move forward. The search for mutually acceptable compromises must be energetically continued. C. Vance's visit left the impression that Washington is better aware of that today then yesterday. Future talks will show how justified this impression is.

USSR-U.S. DISCUSSIONS ON ARMS TRADE BEGIN IN MAY

LD271620Y Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--Soviet-U.S. consultations are to be held in Helsinki, beginning from May 4, for discussion of matters pertaining to curbing international trade in weapons, it is announced here, the sides earlier met in Washington from December 14 to 19 last year, for a preliminary exchange of opinions on this problem.

The Soviet side will be represented by Ambassador L. Mendelevich, and the U.S. side by L. Gelb, director of the U.S. State Department's Office on Politico-Military Affairs.

ISRAEL'S DAYAN IN WASHINGTON FOR TALKS ON SEPARATE PEACE

LD271932Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A new round of U.S.-Israeli talks has begun in Washington, and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has already had a 5-hour meeting with Cyrus Vance, the U.S. Secretary of State. But according to the American press, neither the American side nor, of course, the Israeli side are expected to offer anything new.

On the eve of his departure for the United States, Dayan said that he does not plan to hold talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories. At the same time, the Israeli press has carried official statements saying that, on the Palestine question, Begin's government does not intend to discuss anything other than granting so-called self-rule to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This alleged self-rule is no more than a limited measure of self-government under Israeli military supervision.

The United States is not expected to do anything to speed up the Israeli forces' withdrawal from occupied southern Lebanon.

In the meantime, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has addressed messages to the leaders of 11 Arab and African countries proposing their participation in the talks with Israel over a Middle East settlement. President as-Sadat himself intends to continue his unilateral talks with Israel, despite Israel's rigid stand and firm rejection of all the just demands of the Arabs. Thus, the Egyptian president has no alternative but to hold the talks on the basis of the conditions imposed by Tel Aviv and Washington.

In the light of these developments, many political observers believe President as-Sadat's proposal for the participation of other countries in the talks with Israel is nothing more than an attempt to overcome his isolation caused by his present capitulationist line.

Observers in the Arab world are also asking a natural question: What Arab or African leader could join the capitulationist course of the Egyptian leadership without endangering his position in the eyes of the Palestinians and Lebanese and all other Arabs, whose agonies the aggressors continue to intensify.

As-Sadat's Position; Al-Qaddumi Interview

LD271926Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 27, TASS--Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who is currently visiting here, has met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. As seen from Dayan's statement, they discussed the question of preparing a separate peace agreement between Israel and Egypt.

The United States has noticeably stepped up attempts recently at invigorating the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli talks. Washington is known to take an openly pro-Israeli stance on basic issues of Middle East settlement by giving all-round aid and support to Tel Aviv. At the same time, the USA, which has a stake in the speediest conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, is trying to pursuade the Begin government to take a more "flexible" line and make it understand that it is precisely the pointed toughness of the present Israeli demands that prevents As-Sadat from taking a final decision on signing separate peace with Israel.

But having tested in practice the willingness of the Egyptian president to make concessions, the Israeli leaders do not even think of yielding to "persuasion" of their American patrons. Their stand remains tough. Tel Aviv is flatly against withdrawing from the occupied Arab territories, the more so, against the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Therefore, Dayan has not brought any fresh proposals to the USA on the condition of the separate agreement being prepared. Israel clearly expects concessions from the Egyptian side.

Paris, April 27, TASS--President as-Sadat gave up all of his trump cards, but received nothing in return during his separate talks with Israel, said head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Al-Qaddumi speaking in an interview with the FRANCE PRESSE agency. The answer of Israeli Prime Minister Begin to the Egyptian "initiative" has found its expression in the first place in an expansion of construction of Israeli militarised settlements in the captured territories, he said. As far as As-Sadat's hopes for U.S. "pressure" on Israel are concerned, if the USA had at least the slightest wish to bring it, Israel would not have dared to launch its aggression against Lebanon.

As-Sadat's "initiative," he stressed, has undermined the international efforts directed at a just peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Cairo should have long admitted that the initiative has proved to be an utter failure.

HOUSE COMMITTEE BARS FUNDS TO UN BODIES SUPPORTING PLO

LD2722047 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 27, TASS--The International Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives approved on Wednesday an amendment to the U.S. foreign aid bill that would prohibit the appropriation of funds to two committees of the United Nations Organization, as these committees support the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). They are the special U.N. unit on Palestinians rights and the U.N. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

Such an action of the U.S. Congress can be described only as crude interference in the affairs of the United Nations Organization, which is a generally recognized organization for ensuring peace and security all over the world.

The U.N. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, for example, including 22 countries was set up in conformity with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly and its activity for the defence of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine is approved by the U.N. Security Council. It must be noted, for that matter, that the committee was authorized to establish [word indistinct] with PLO, which received at the 29th session of the General Assembly the status of U.N. observer. As is known, the U.N. committees act strictly within the framework of the decisions of the United Nations Organization.

The work of the committee enjoys wide support among the U.N. members, including a number of Western countries, which stressed in their reports to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim the great significance of the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, which must be taken into account in attaining a lasting and just Middle East settlement. Such a stand has been taken in particular by France, Italy, Japan and other countries, with the exception of the USA and Israel.

It is precisely Washington and Tel Aviv, which are coming out in a united front, their action including direct military aggression against Lebanon, against the recognition of the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and their own statehood.

To achieve their aims in the Middle East, the United States is trying to bring pressure to bear on the organization of United Nations.

CONGRESS PREVENTS WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES FROM S. KOREA

LD271924Y Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 27, TASS--The Armed Forces Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States adopted this Wednesday an amendment to the law regulating arms purchases and numerical strength of the American Armed Forces, which actually annuls the White House's promise to withdraw within the coming five years the American troops from South Korea, which now number 32,000. The committee ruled that the strength of the American ground forces in South Korea should not be less than 26,000.

Somewhat earlier, President James Carter announced, altering his own plan, that only 800 servicemen would be withdrawn from South Korea this autumn instead of the initially planned 3,200.

We have here, as you see, coordinated actions of the Congress and the Pentagon to put a brake on the plans to decrease the U.S. military presence in the Far East, which were in their time used for propaganda purposes.

A possible reduction of the military potential in the Korean Peninsula is out of the question of Capitol Hill and in the Pentagon, which come out vigorously not only for a U.S. build-up there, but also for increasing the armed forces of the Seoul regime.

Militaristic voices from Tokyo are joining lately ever more persistently in the American-South Korean military duet.

Perpetuation of the American military presence in South Korea, intensified militarisation of Japan, its inclusion in the American-Seoul military plans--all this shows that the Pentagon strategists continue to knock together the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis. This policy, obstructing relaxation, arouses grave apprehensions of the peoples of this region.

BUDGET FOR FISCAL 1979 INCLUDES INCREASE FOR PENTAGON

LD272224Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1913 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 27 April, TASS--The Senate has approved the preliminary draft of the federal budget for fiscal 1979. By a vote of 64 to 27 it approved a total budget of $500 billion. The budget deficit is $55.6 billion--$5 billion less than the Carter administration requested.

At the same time, under pressure from the military-industrial complex, the Senate has increased the Pentagon's budget by $1.4 billion over the administration's request, bringing it up to $129.8 billion. Additional funds are destined for the accelerated creation of the latest types and systems of weapons, particularly the MX intercontinental missile, and the expansion of the battleship construction program.

The militaristically-minded legislators succeeded in defeating the (?attempt) by Senator George McGovern to reduce the Pentagon's budget by $4.7 billion, in favor of social programs.

Congressman Demands Reduction

LD262200Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Mitchell, chairman of the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus, speaking at a press conference in Washington, reported that he has submitted a resolution in the House of Representatives that envisages a $4.7 billion reduction in the Pentagon's budget and the use of the funds thus released in solving social problems. He criticized the propaganda campaign for stepping up the arms race, developed by the military-industrial complex, which is accompanied by false references to the Soviet threat. The real threat, he stressed, is that we have 7 million unemployed, a high crime rate and worsening living conditions.

CIA REPORTEDLY HAS CLOSE LINKS WITH OIL MONOPOLIES

LD271320Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Gennadiy Arlyevich Commentary]

[Excerpt] An interesting circumstance has come to light: The interests of the oil monopolies, writes the Washington POST, are watched over by the CIA, and the oil trusts provide a reliable cover for CIA agents. According to the paper, many government jobs related to energy problems are now held by former CIA employees, while quite a few active CIA agents are oil company employees. The spy agency devotes great attention to collection of information on oil deposits and reserves, which is then given to the oil monopolies. In particular, they use satellites which follow movements of tankers, photograph drilling of wells and collect data on the geological structure of oil regions.

ACCTU DELEGATION OF MEDICAL WORKERS VISITS U.S.

LD271246Y Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 27 TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Voronin writes: A Soviet trade union delegation has ended its visit to the United States. It was invited by the National Union of Employees of Hospitals and Medical Institutions of the United States.

We visited Washington, Philadelphia and New York, the TASS correspondent was told by the head of the delegation, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers of the USSR Lidiya Novak. We had meetings not only with officials of the trade union that invited us, but also with representatives of several other associations of working people of allied trades.

The visit by the Soviet delegation, stated vice chairman of the national trade union of personnel of hospitals and medical institutions, V. Gioia, is a timely and important event. We are proud of the traditional contacts and relations of good will with the AFLCCTU. The expansion of ties between trade unions of the two countries is very important for improving understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the United States. Such visits help us learn more about Soviet people, to understand their way of thinking, their strivings and aspirations. We will further develop contacts with Soviet trade unions because we are deeply convinced that this facilitates an improvement of Soviet-American relations.

V. Sidia voiced disagreement with the stand of the AFL-CIO Chairman George Meany and some other trade union leaders who, as is known, are trying to impede an improvement of Soviet-American relations, the establishment of strong ties between the trade unions of the two countries.

U.S., SOVIET WRITERS ROUNDTABLE CONTINUES 'USEFUL DIALOG'

LD271330Y Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: The second round-table meeting of Soviet and American writers, which has opened in New York, marks a significant event in the cultural life of the USA and in Soviet-American cultural cooperation.

A delegation of Soviet writers, led by the Editor-in-Chief of the magazine FOREIGN LITERATURE N. Fedorenko, has arrived here for discussions on the problems of present-day novel. The delegation includes V. Katayev, S. Zalygin, G. Baklanov, M. Slutskis and others. Among the American participants in the meeting are Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW N. Cousins, the writers J. Updike, K. Vonnegut, E. Albee, J. Smith and others.

N. Fedorenko said in a TASS interview that contacts between Soviet and American writers were established on a regular basis last year when a roundtable meeting of writers of the two countries was held in Moscow to discuss literary connections between the USSR and the USA. The Moscow meeting proved to be successful and fruitful and it was decided at that meeting to continue the useful dialogue.

Soviet writers, N. Fedorenko stressed, proceed from the belief that meetings and exchanges of opinions with American writers are fully in keeping with the Helsinki agreement and recommendations of the 1977 international conference of writers of the European countries, the USA, and Canada, held in Sofia. These contacts help deepen mutual understanding between the writers of the Soviet Union and the United States and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

POLITBURO MEMBERS GREET GROMYKO ON RETURN FROM SOFIA

LD281115Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Sofia, 26 April TASS--Today A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who was in Sofia in connection with the session of the Warsaw Pact member states Foreign Ministers' Committee, left the Bulgarian capital for home.

He was seen off at Sofia Airport by P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, deputy foreign ministers and other officials. V.N. Lazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also among the send-off party.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko returned to Moscow. He was met at Vnukovo Airport by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. Dr. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among those who met him.

GIEREK GIVES REMARKS ON BREZHNEV MEETING TO PRESS

LD271248Y Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

["Fruitful Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 27, TASS--My recent visit to Moscow showed again that Poland's cooperation with the Soviet Union has great prospects and that Leonid Brezhnev and the CPSU are sincere and devoted friends of the Polish people, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, said at a meeting with Polish pressmen here.

Edward Gierek spoke in detail of the results and significance of his short friendly visit to the USSR and the talks he had with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He stressed that this was a very fruitful and useful visit.

Economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union serves in the best possible way the present and future needs of the two countries and constitutes an important factor for technical progress, a factor that makes for reduction of production costs, Edward Gierek said. At present people's Poland has entered a new, highest, stage of cooperation with the Soviet Union in keeping with the level of development of our countries, he said. Most promising areas of cooperation have been outlined.

Edward Gierek stressed that the main force inspiring and directing the development of Polish-Soviet relations is the fraternal parties, the PUWP and the CPSU, their ideological unity and close cooperation. Speaking of Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Congress of the YCL, the first secretary of the PUWP CC said that Poland supports the new proposal for strengthening peace that were set forth in his speech. The most important problem today is that of achieving agreement on curbing the arms race and on transition to disarmament. I would be extremely important, he said, to sign an agreement on strategic arms limitation.

Edward Gierek then told pressmen about the party's policy in the fields of industry, agriculture, construction and science. There is an organic unity between patriotims and internationalism in socialist Poland today, Edward Gierek said in conclusion. Both patriotism and internationalism stem from love of the homeland and serve the cause of socialism equally well.

HUSAK, STROUGAL MEET SOVIET COSMONAUTS AT PRAGUE AIRPORT

LD271414Y Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 27 TASS--The participants in the first joint space flight under the Intercosmos programme pilots-cosmonauts, heroes of Czechoslovakia and the USSR Vladimir Remek, Yuriy Romanenko, Georgiy Grechko and Aleksey Gubarev arrived today in Czechoslovakia on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the republic and the Czechoslovak Government. Twice hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut Vladimir Shatalov, who is in charge of the Yuriy Gagarian center for the training of cosmonauts, arrived together with them.

At Ruzinski Airport the space heroes were welcomed by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Government Lubomir Strougal, members and alternate members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and other Czechoslovak leaders. The welcoming party included the President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Jaroslaw Kozesnik, scientists, officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the USSR Ambassador in Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich and thousands of residents of the Czechoslovak capital.

HUSAK PRAISES WORKERS AT PRAGUE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

LD271051Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Prague, 23 April TASS--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, spoke at a conference of communists of the Czechoslovak capital's major industrial region, Prague 9.

Our whole party, he said, has expressed approval and complete support for the results of the recent CPCZ Central Committee March plenum, at which the results and further tasks of the implementation of the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress were discussed.

The CPCZ is ready for combat and united as regards ideology and organization, G. Husak stressed. It is successfully resolving the tasks of involving the broad masses of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia in the common cause of the struggle for our motherland's prosperity and for a better life for the people. The whole party supports the Central Committee and its practical actions in fulfilling the tasks set by the 15th congress.

In a short time, G. Husak went on to say, we will mark the 33d anniversary of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army. On the basis of many years' experience every honorable citizen of our socialist state has become convinced that the cornerstone of the security and freedom of the CSSR peoples is friendship and alliance with the CSSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

Hostile propaganda, with the help of various renegades, is unceasingly, but also unsuccessfully, trying to blacken and undermine this friendship and alliance. But the overwhelming majority of our citizens are profoundly aware that it is precisely thanks to consistent orientation toward close cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries that we have already been living in peace for so many years and are not afraid for our children's future.

We have the right to be proud, G. Husak said in conclusion, that thanks to the selfless labor of our citizens--workers, peasants, intelligentsia, communists and nonmembers of the party--the international prestige of our party and socialist Czechoslovakia is growing. The CPCZ enjoys the support of the whole people and has sufficient strength and experience to successfully resolve all new crucial tasks in the cause of building a developed socialist society.

MSZMP PLENUM RESOLUTION DISCUSSES PARTY WORK, TASKS

LD2710317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Budapest, 23 April TASS--An information report has been published here on an enlarged plenum of the MSZMP Central Committee held 19-20 April. At the plenum J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, delivered the Politburo's report on the party's work and tasks since the 11th MSZMP Congress.

The resolution on the report states that the Hungarian people have positively welcomed the tasks set by the congress, supported them with their deeds and are confidently resolving them. The 11th congress decisions are being implemented in all spheres. The building of a developed socialist society is continuing successfully and steadily in Hungary, and Hungary's international authority is increasing.

The section devoted to foreign policy questions emphasizes that the positions of socialism have strengthened still further on a world scale over the past 3 years, and the struggle of peace-loving forces for the further dissemination of detente has spread. The resolution points out that in their struggle for peace and international security in the international arena the socialist countries and the forces of progress are constantly coming up against the great-power policy of the Chinese leadership.

The chief task of Hungary's foreign policy activity, the resolution goes on to state, is to strengthen the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA member states and all socialist community countries.

Hungary's internal political situation is sound, and development is stable. The socialist features of the social system are manifesting themselves still more clearly as the result of implementing the congress decisions. The leading role of the party and the working class is being realized; the power of the working people and the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat have strengthened.

Economic building has been at the center of the party's activity in accordance with the 11th MSZMP Congress decisions. The correctness of the economic policy and the success of the Hungarian people's selfless labor are reflected in the fact that in all sectors the national economy has attained or come close to the main aims outlined for the first 2 years of the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

The ideas of Marxism-Leninism have become the determining factor of social thinking, the resolution emphasizes. The Hungarian people's living, cultural and educational standards have risen. At the same time the document states that holding-ons of bourgeois ideology and nationalism, particularly petit bourgeois thinking and morality, are still encountered.

The exchange of party cards was carried out successfully in accordance with the congress decisions. Discipline in the party has been still further strengthened. Some 83,000 new party members were admitted to the MSZMP in 1975-1978. At present three-fourths of MSZMP members are workers and peasants by original occupation.

The MSZMP, which celebrates its 60th anniversary this year, is the recognized leading force of society. It intends to continue making the effort to insure that the persistent and selfless labor of all communists contributes to further increasing the working people's confidence in the party.

Guided by the Marxist-Leninist principles and by ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the MSZMP seeks to develop relations with all fraternal parties and by its activity to help strengthen the Marxist-Leninist unity of the international communist and workers movement and achieve common goals.

The MSZMP Central Committee plenum considered organizational questions. B. Biszku, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, was released from the duties of secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee in connection with his retirement. F. Havasi and M. Korom were elected secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee.

KATUSHEV, OTHERS ATTEND POLISH ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD271041Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 24 April K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception on the 33d anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and Poland.

Present at the reception were: M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; leaders of ministries and departments, responsible CPSU Central Committee workers, figures of science and culture and representatives of the public.

CPSU INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO POLAND

LD271039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and PZPR, a delegation of CPSU party workers led by A.I. Volskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, was in Poland from 17 through 23 April. The delegation familiarized itself with the PZPR's work in the field of modernizing main sectors of industry and raising quality of finished products. The delegation was received by S. Olszowski, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

NOVIKOV CONCLUDES SFRY VISIT FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD271721Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The visit by Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Yugoslavia ended today. He was received by Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council, and had conversations with Sefer, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council, and with others. An exchange of opinions was held on prospects for the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

INSTITUTE PUBLISHES DATA ON CEMA SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD170954Y Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 17 TASS--Over 1,500 new designs of machines, mechanisms and instruments were created by joint efforts of scientists of CMEA countries.

More than 1,300 types of new materials, products and preparations were evolved. Over 1,200 technological processes were worked out and perfected. These data were published by the international institute of economic problems of the world socialist system.

About 2,200 scientific research institutions, design offices and higher educational establishments participate in scientific and technical cooperation of the CMEA countries. More than 750 research projects devoted to environmental protection have been completed. Some 200 of them are already being implemented.

A considerable contribution has been made to the improvement and use of water-moderated water-cooled reactors, to increasing the capacity of generating sets of atomic power stations. Joint work was continued to create large capacity reactors on thermal and fast neutrons. A bank of catalysts consisting of about 240 samples has been created in the chemical and petrochemical industry.

The Intercosmos program of multilateral cooperation in exploration and use of outer space was being implemented. The MKF-6 camera has been designed by scientists and specialists of the USSR and the GDR. Photography of the earth's surface to study natural resources was made from the Soyuz-22 spaceship with the use of this camera. International crews of cosmonauts were being trained with the participation of citizens of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR. The scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27-Soyuz-28 with an international crew consisting of a Soviet and a Czechoslovak cosmonauts worked in space near the earth in the spring of 1978.

Transition from work on separate subjects to work on comprehensive problems for entire industries is manifested ever more clearly in CMEA countries' interaction in science and technology. Special emphasis is placed on practical use of the results of scientific research and designing.

KATUSHEV CHAIRS ORENBURG PIPELINE COMMISSION SESSION

LD262035Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] In Moscow the fourth session of the intergovernmental commission on cooperation among the socialist countries for the building of the Orenburg-USSR western border arterial gas pipeline has been held. The session was chaired by Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Progress in the building of one of the biggest projects of the five year plan, which is being built within the framework of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries was discussed. In 1977 the planned volume of work was significantly overfulfilled, participants in the session noted. It is envisaged that from the beginning of 1979 gas from Soviet deposits will begin to be fed to the countries participating in the building of the gas pipeline. Deputy heads of government and leaders of the relevant ministries and departments from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia took part in the work of the commission.

BRIEFS

CEMA MEETING--ATEM--A meeting of the leaders of the scientific research institutes of the CEMA member countries prices departments, which opened in Kishinev on 17 April, was devoted to discussing questions of stimulating scientific and technical progress and the quality of consumer goods in the socialist community countries through prices. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are taking part in its work. [Excerpt] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 3 LD]

CPSU'S AFANASYE. COMMENTS ON PCE CONGRESS, RETURNS HOME

RUDE PRAVO Reports Interview

AU2711137Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 78 p 7 AU

["(ZR)"-signed report: "V. Afanasyev's Interview on the Spanish Communist Party's Congress; Leninism Is the Ideology of the Workers Class"]

[Text] On the occasion of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE] held legally for the first time in 46 years last week in Madrid, Comrade Viktor Afanasyev, CPSU Central Committee member and PRAVDA chief editor, gave the Argentinian IPS agency an interview on certain questions discussed by the congress. Comrade Afanasyev had attended this congress as a guest.

In the interview V. Afanasyev stressed that Leninism is the practical political ideology of the workers class. Asked about his reaction to certain demands that the PCE renounce Leninism, he replied: "The questions of roads to socialism in Spain is a matter concerning the PCE. What we cannot agree with is Sanchez Montero's statement, which contains demogogic elements. On the one hand he declares Lenin a genius and swears loyalty to Leninism, and on the other hand he appeals to the congress to renounce Leninism... it can be said that either somebody does not know Leninism, or is trying to present it incorrectly..."

"The ideas expressed at the PCE congress about the peaceful road to revolution are based on Leninism. The first to mark this road out were Marx and Engels, but Lenin did it both in theory and in practice. Time and again he wrote that a peaceful road is the most desirable, best one for the people, but that it does not always depend on them but on reaction, which chooses violence to defend its prerogatives," Comrade Afanasyev recalled.

Asked whether it is possible to achieve socialism in Spain by parliamentary means, Comrade Afanasyev replied: "Our 20th congress already expressed its opinion on the possibilities of a parliamentary road, because the correlation of forces in the world had changed. Both in Spain and in other developed countries this is possible; but it would be imprudent to think that voting, and the acquisition of slightly more votes in elections, would yield entire power to the country on a platter. The economy will continue to be in the hands of monopolies. The state apparatus and repressive forces will exist, and so forth. That is why we believe that the parliamentary road must be based on the battle of the masses."

Comrade Afanasyev then pointed out that all questions relating to peaceful and violent roads to the revolution had been analysed by Marx and Lenin. On being asked whether, in his opinion, the PCE had come out of the congress strengthened, he replied: "I doubt this very much. There was a lot of talk about unity, but up to 300 delegates voted against the proposed renunciation of Leninism."

In concluding the interview Comrade Afanasyev said: "The Spanish communists are our best friends in Spain. We can discuss things, we can disagree about things--for instance about something that is not an internal affair--but we are in favor of the development of our parties' cooperation."

Afanasyev Comments in EL PAIS

LD271551Y Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Apr 78 p 13 LD

[Francisco Cor undated interview in Madrid with PRAVDA Editor-in-Chief and leader of CPSU delegation to PCE Congress Victor Afanasyev: "'Spain's Entry Into NATO May Impede the Development of Spanish-Soviet Relations'"]

[Text] [Question] In what areas can the interests of the Soviet Union and Spain coincide?

[Answer] In almost all areas. In the economic, political, cultural and scientific spheres. We have no differences or ambitions of any kind with respect to Spain. Our relations are untarnished. In the economic field trade has grown, particularly in the last 5 years, from $50 million to $300 million. In itself the volume is still not great, but its growth has been considerable.

[Question] And what about the political field?

[Answer] In this field our main concern stems from the possibility that Spain may enter the orbit of forces which, to put it mildly, are not very good friends of ours. To put things more clearly, we would not like Spain to join NATO, despite the fact that Spain already has one foot inside this bloc. There are already foreign bases here in Spain. The question of foreign bases on their territory is the Spanish people's own affair. It is up to them to decide what planes and nuclear submarines are to criss-cross their skies and waters. However, this does not stop us being worried. Thus, we would not like Spain to place its other foot in NATO and become a definite member of this bloc.

[Question] What does the USSR think of Spain joining the Common Market?

[Answer] The choice of the economic area to which Spain wishes to belong is, of course, a matter for the Spanish people. But I believe that this unilateral orientation toward the West is in a way limited and we in the USSR would therefore like Spain to direct its economic relations toward the socialist countries as well. This would give stability to the Spanish economy, because our economic system is free from passing influences.

[Question] Can you clarify more precisely the difference in nuance which exists between the USSR's attitudes toward the possibility of Spain joining NATO and the possibility of Spain joining the Common Market?

[Answer] Spain's entry into NATO may impede the normal development of Spanish-Soviet relations, whereas its entry into the Common Market will not, in my view, despite the fact that I am not really sure that Spain will feel comfortable inside this organization.

[Question] What is the present state of relations between the PCE and the CPSU?

[Answer] We, our party, maintain very respectful relations with the Spanish communists. In the USSR we consider that the PCE is a party with a rich history and great experience, and we favor developing our relations so that the two parties can draw closer together and get to know each other better. We are willing to develop any kind of relations, at all levels, starting with the top.

[Question] But it appears that the Spanish and Soviet communists do not agree on the same model of socialism.

[Answer] As is the fashion today, the PCE leadership has its own model of socialism. Although it is in vogue, the term "model" does not have a great deal of meaning. Strictly speaking, it can only be used in the field of cybernetics and haute couture. However, the Soviet communists and the Soviet people are prepared to wait and see what the Spanish model of socialism will be like and, if the model is good, we will not mind abstracting from it everything which might be necessary and useful for us. Our country is big, and so is our party, but we are not afraid to be pupils and to learn from others. If the lesson is a good one, naturally.

We want Spain to achieve socialism in the way the Spanish people want, but we do not feel at ease when they start to criticize our real socialism, and we therefore cannot cease to protest against criticism of this form of socialism. Of course, we do not consider our real socialism ideal. We have many problems. The capitalist system has existed for 500 years and I do not think that it is the ideal system, but rather that it is far from being ideal. I am not going to go into criticism of capitalism and its vices at this point. The Spanish people are well aware of them. Spain has over 1 million unemployed, and this is not a good demonstration of capitalism. We have lived under socialism for only 60 years. It is a short time, historically speaking. I cannot give you an exact date, whether in 10 or 15 years time, but we will perfect our economic machinery--which is something that cannot be said about capitalism. We have already started to do it. We have deep complicated problems. Difficulties exist, but we do not conceal them. You can read PRAVDA and verify this, but we Marxists-Leninists know very well in which direction we are moving, why and what awaits us, and we are confident about our future.

Returns To Moscow

LD2711397 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 24 April the CPSU delegation comprising V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and editor-in-chief of PRAVDA, and V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow from Madrid.

The delegation took part in the work of the Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party.

KOTOV VIEWS PORTUGUESE POLITICAL SCENE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD2711197 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov article: "The Revolution Continues"]

[Text] Lisbon, 24 April--Today Lisbon, as well as all the other big and small cities of Portugal, is dressed in holiday apparel. A spring breeze makes the red and green national flags flutter in the bright sun. The streets are decked with announcements of ceremonial rallies and meetings and posters for holiday soirees and shows. Public festivities and sports contests are being prepared.

Tomorrow a military parade will take place in the capital and the president of the republic will speak at a ceremonial session of parliament. In the evening a mass procession and a firework display will take place in the streets of Lisbon.

Portugal is commemorating freedom day, the fourth anniversary of the defeat of the fascist regime by the revolution of 25 April 1974.

Four years is negligible in terms of the country's history. But it is equal to decades in terms of the abundance of events and the depth and scope of the changes which have taken place. And that is why at times it is far from easy to understand, comprehend and evaluate the results of this tumultuous, complex and contradictory period.

The memory is still fresh for everyone of the time when the Socialist Party leaders were discussing, with much publicity, Portugal's movement toward socialism. Now they insist that the time has come for a "sober" evaluation of the situation. What is implied by a "sober" evaluation was shown by the activity of the first "one-color" cabinet of socialists after the adoption of the constitution, a cabinet which remained in power for 16 months, until last December. The government adopted an open course of reviving private capital to the detriment of socialized sectors of the economy, thereby trying to place the burdens of the economic crisis on the working people's shoulders.

This unpopular course, as is known, led to failure and a protracted government crisis. But local observers noted that representatives of the Socialist Party leadership failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from this. Moreover, on 30 January this year, on the day that the new cabinet which was eventually formed took up its duties, three ministers from the Social Democratic Center Party (CDS)--the party of big capital--entered the government residence of Sao Bento together with socialists.

This was alarming to the broad masses of the people. A wave of protests swept through the country against this "unnatural marriage," as the new political coalition of the Socialist Party and the CDS was christened here. The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] called this alliance, which opened up a legal way to power for the representatives of moneybags, a "historic error" by the socialists.

Our alliance with the CDS, Prime Minister Mario Soares tries to justify to the public, has clearly defined limits. It is only a question, he says, of an agreement with the aim of overcoming the economic and financial crisis and strengthening democracy while observing the constitution.

The centrist leaders themselves regard this question rather differently. "Metaphorically speaking," one of them frankly said recently, "We and the socialists have agreed to clear the football field together. Having done that, we will begin the "game": We will score goals against one another to see who wins." In fact this "game" has already long since begun--and always with the same goal. Like last year, the new "package" of government measures presented to the people contains a sharp increase in prices for basic food products and essential services.

For 4 months now a routine round of talks has been taking place in Lisbon with IMF emissaries, those direct representatives of international monopolies who manipulate the bait of a large dollar loan. Agreement with the IMF will bring the country, the press notes, a further devaluation of its currency, a further depreciation of wages, artificial maintenance of the growth of national production and a corresponding increase in unemployment, from which half a million people are already suffering.

Until the "fruit is ripe," when the socialist leaders finally shake the masses' trust in them and it will be possible to score the "deciding goal," the CDS "team" is not wasting time. Not satisfied with three real ministerial posts, the centrists have formed their own "shadow cabinet," completely duplicating the government.

The CDS does not intend to violate the constitution before 1980, when according to law parliament will have the right if necessary to introduce changes into it, party Chairman Freitas do Amaral assures the country. But, he then adds to reassure his impatient party base of plant and factory owners, "for 6 months now we have been carrying out preparatory work on revising it."

Encouraged by such "reassuring" tendencies in the ruling camp, the extreme right parliamentary and extraparliamentary opposition has started to talk a very different language from, say, 6 months ago. Reactionaries from the Social Democratic Party (PSD) headed by Sa Carneiro are openly trying to destabilize the situation in the country and to create the conditions for the implementation of a counterrevolutionary putsch.

Together with the frankly fascist "Independent Movement for National Reconstruction," headed by retired General Kaulza de Arriaga, the PSD has become the center of attraction around which all the ultrareactionary forces are assembling. In their recent statements Sa Carneiro and Kaulza de Arriaga have demanded no more and no less than the disbandment of the Council of the Revolution, the removal of the president of the republic and a speedy revision of the constitution. The aggressiveness of reaction is now so high that it has seriously alarmed even people who are at the helm of the state. Serious concern can be heard in both the speeches of the head of government and the statements of members of his cabinet. Democratic freedoms need day to day defense, Almeida Santos, minister assistant to the prime minister, finally admitted after being attacked by young fascists in the Azores the other day.

That is one side the Portuguese political panorama today. It could really discourage many people, if there were not another process taking place in the country, which is powerful and encouraging for all democrats. This refers to the mass movement which is gaining strength in defense of the vital interests of the working people and in defense of the April gains against reactionary attacks. The main strength and heart of this movement is the PCP, which wages a consistent struggle for the country's development along the path opened up by the 25 April revolution, proposing concrete and realistic measures to stabilize Portugal's economic and political situation and its progressive advance. The ranks of the PCP are growing steadily. In the last 6 months of last year alone, the number of communists rose by 27,000. The Communist Party, together with its youth organizations, now unites more than 170,000 Portuguese working people.

The country's united trade union center--the General Confederation of Portuguese Working People or National Intersindical--is also steadily increasing its influence. Peasant organizations and associations of small and medium traders and businessmen which have grown up recently are also actively involved in the common struggle for antifascist, democratic ideals.

The main, most noteworthy result of the development of this process in the last 4 years is that the growing people's movement has managed to defend and preserve the main April gains, which even now define the political and socioeconomic face of Portugal: the democratic constitution and the civil freedoms proclaimed in it; nationalization; agrarian reform, and workers control in production.

"The cause of the revolution is not lost," Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general, stated confidently and firmly at a workers rally the other day. "The revolution is alive and is continuing."

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO QUEEN OF DENMARK

LD2715047 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, sent a telegram to Margrethe the Second, the Queen of Denmark, conveying congratulations and wishes of well-being and prosperity to the Danish people on the occasion of the national holiday. In a reply telegram the Queen of Denmark expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

VISITING SEW DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU'S CULTURE WORK

LD271037Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party [SEW] led by H. Thomaszik, member of the bureau and secretariat of the SEW board, was in the USSR from 18 through 24 April familiarizing itself with the experience of the CPSU's work in the field of culture. The members of the delegation had conversations in the CPSU Central Committee Department of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Culture and creative organizations and visited Leningrad.

USSR DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT

LD251511Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Special correspondents S. Zykov and Yu. Ryzhov dispatch: "The Parliamentarians' Trip"]

[Text] Hague--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which is a guest in the Netherlands is continuing to familiarize itself with the life of the country. A meeting was held on Wednesday of members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and deputies of the Dutch parliament. When greeting the guests A. Schotten, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the States General (of parliament) Second Chamber, stressed the important role of contacts between parliamentarians for mutual understanding between states and peoples. The exchange of opinions which then took place was of a frank nature and passed in a businesslike atmosphere. Answering the questions of the Dutch parliamentarians, Soviet delegation head V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, spoke of the persistent struggle which our country is waging for the limitation of the arms race and disarmament. The members of the Soviet delegation were then received by Dutch Foreign Minister C. van der Klaauw.

BRIEFS

USSR, ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT--Rome, 21 April TASS--An agreement has been signed here on cooperation involving the Italy-USSR Society, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR-Italy Society in 1978. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 78 p 4 LD]

SWISS AMBASSADOR--Moscow, 6 April TASS--Anatoliy Kovalev, USSR deputy minister for foreign affairs, today received Alfred Hohl, Swiss ambassador to the USSR, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD]

DANISH-SOVIET BROADCASTING PROTOCOL--A working protocol on cooperation in 1978 was signed in Moscow today by the USSR State Committee for Television and the Danish radio broadcasting. The protocol envisages further development in exchanges of television and radio material about the life of the peoples of the USSR and Denmark in the spirit of the Helsinki accords. Special attention is devoted to material devoted to the new USSR Constitution. The document was signed by Yevstafyev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Jensen, director of Danish radio and television programs. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD]

TASS CITES ARAB PARTIES CONFERENCE STATEMENT

LD271750Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

["For the Cohesion of the Patriotic, Progressive Forces of the Arab Peoples in the Struggle Against Imperialism, Reaction and Israeli Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Baghdad, April 27, TASS--The newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B has published a statement adopted by a conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties of Arab countries held in mid-April.

The statement contains an analysis of the contemporary international situation and the situation in the Arab world, outlines concrete tasks of the progressive anti-imperialist forces of the Arab countries in the struggle to liquidate the aftermaths of the Israeli aggression, to strengthen national independence, democracy and social progress, against the neo-colonialist intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

The nature of our epoch as an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism is being confirmed today more patently than before, the statement says.

Continuing is the change in the alignment of forces in the world arena in favour of peace, liberation, democracy and socialism. This finds its expression, in particular, in the growing might of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, in the strengthening of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, in the envigoration of the struggle for disarmament and in the deepening of the relaxation of international tension. This also manifests itself in the growing role of the world national-liberation movement in the anti-imperialist struggle, in the anti-capitalist orientation of the development of several emergent states, in the strengthening of their cooperation with states of the socialist community.

The participants in the conference noted the outstanding role played in the world by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the historic importance of the Soviet people's achievements that became possible owing to the Great October Socialist Revolution. The new Constitution of the USSR shows what tremendous and inspiring successes have been achieved in the Soviet Union in building developed socialism and deepening socialist democracy, in the advance to communism and in the struggle to ensure lasting peace throughout the world.

The conference stressed the important contribution made by the world communist movement to the struggle for peace, freedom, democracy and socialism.

The communists of Arab countries strongly condemned imperialism's subversive anti-popular intrigues. The more aggressive imperialist circles, the statement notes, strive to revive the cold war situation and exacerbate international tension, frustrate the realization of arrangements achieved at the conference in Helsinki, to step up the arms race, in particular, by way of expanding and perfecting new types of arms, including the neutron bomb and means of delivering it. In recent years imperialism is intensifying activities in the field of ideology that are hostile to the forces of peace and progress, is trying to fan up chauvinism, to circulate ideas of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. A part of these activities is constituted by the provocative campaign by imperialist circles over the "human rights" problem intended to cover up actions hostile to socialism and to impede the process of international detente.

The participants in the conference stated that the policy of hostility for the Soviet Union and the world communist movement pursued by the Chinese leadership, its striving to whip up international tension are advantageous to imperialism and reaction, inflict damage to the national liberation movement of the peoples.

The conference condemned this course which is hostile to Marxism-Leninism and contradicts the interests of the peoples striving for freedom, independence, progress, peace and socialism. Noting that the Chinese leadership has rejected all the principled and sincere initiatives of the Soviet Union directed at normalizing relations with China on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence and goodneighbourhood, the communist and workers' parties of Arab countries called on the PRC leaders to renounce their anti-Soviet policy, that inflicts tremendous damage to the Chinese people as well, and to meet the Soviet initiative halfway.

Since Socialist Vietnam became lately the target of dangerous provocations on the border with Kampuchea, the Arab communists declared in support of its principled positions and striving to liquidate the conflict peacefully by means of talks and the non-use of force.

Touching on problems of the Arab national liberation movement the participants in the conference noted that in recent years it achieved substantial accomplishments as a result of active struggle by patriotic and progressive forces, including communists and revolutionary democrats. This was facilitated by favourable conditions in the world arena as a result of the change in the balance of forces in favour of socialism, of the development of cooperation by the Arab nation-liberation movement and progressive regimes with countries of the socialist community and other progressive forces of the world.

The present stage of the Arab national liberation movement is basically a stage of the national democratic revolution taking place in new conditions when the tasks of national liberation and social progress fuse together and their solution takes place in conditions of aggravating class struggle.

The profound process of political and class differentiation in the Arab national liberation movement is one of the most important specificities of the present stage. There exist forces that would like to stop the development of this movement at already achieved frontiers in solving national problems and also in the social and economic fields. This position presents a threat to the gains of the Arab liberation movement because to stop in a struggle means to retreat. Moreover, some other segments are drifting away from the liberation movement and, because of the coincidence of their economic interests with those of neo-colonialism, are shifting to positions that are hostile to this movement.

On the other hand, there exist forces that strive for an intensification of anti-imperialist struggle and for imparting to it a more resolute nature, for deepening its economic and social content with reliance on the popular masses. Working in this direction are the working class, the peasantry and other working people, the communist and workers' parties of Arab countries, revolutionary-democratic circles.

In different countries the process of differentiation acquires various forms depending on the level of their development and the tasks that they face. It deepens with the aggravation of class clashes over the question of the prospects of socioeconomic development, with the intensification of confrontation with imperialism and reaction. Today this process manifests itself with particular claity in connection with the struggle against imperialism, first of all American imperialism, with the search for a solution of the Middle East problem and ensuring the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, in connection with the attitude to international problems as a whole.

In reply to the major achievements of the Arab national liberation movement in the political, economic and social fields, the deepening of its patriotic and progressive content, the expansion of ties with the world revolutionary movement, the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction have stepped up their actions. They resort to more diverse and crude methods, extensively use right-wing reactionary circles striving to restore imperialist domination over the Arab world, which is a major source of oil and is of much strategic importance.

Imperialism, it is stressed in the statement, is directing its efforts at overthrowing progressive national regimes or subordinating them to its influence.

For these purposes it uses the carrot and stick policy, resorts to subversive actions inside progressive countries, trying in particular to split the unity of national ranks, to carry out economic infiltration, to attach the economy of these countries to the chariot of imperialist monopolies, to engage in subversive activities in the field of culture, information and education.

Imperialism and its allies in the Arab region strive to deal a blow at Arab-Soviet friendship and cooperation, to isolate the Arab liberation movement from the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary movement.

Representatives of fraternal parties of Arab countries have stressed that in conditions of envigorated intrigues by imperialism and reaction it is pressingly necessary to ensure the active participation of broad social segments of the people in the defence and development of progressive gains, in preserving national independence and sovereignty.

Life has confirmed the need of patriotic and progressive fronts that were created in a number of Arab countries. Included in these fronts are national and progressive parties, among them communist parties, this being a reflection of objective reality. Cooperation within the framework of these fronts made it possible to achieve certain successes in the political, economic and social fields. Besides, they played their role in mobilizing the masses to struggle against imperialism and its henchmen. The important tasks of the present stage of the Arab national liberation movement dictate the need of further developing these fronts, perfecting relations between their participants in the spirit of deeper democratic cooperation, of envigorating their activities with reliance on the mass movement.

In order to successfully resist imperialist pressure it is important to repulse the economic offensive by international monopolies, to struggle against the policy of "liberalizing the economy" that is being publicised by the Arab reaction, to display vigilance and not allow a subordination of the national economy to the world capitalist market. It is necessary to launch struggle against plunder of national wealth, first of all oil, to obstruct the utilization of profits made on oil to soften the crisis of world capitalism, to undermine Arab and African progressive regimes, to establish imperialist domination over countries of the region. Another most important task is struggle to strengthen the state sector, to develop economic and trade cooperation with countries of the socialist community because this facilitates the attainment of economic independence by Arab countries.

Arab patriotic and progressive forces, the statement says, greeted the creation of the front of steadfastness and resistance, set up at conferences of leaders of progressive Arab states and the PLO in Tripoli and Algiers, regarding it as a substantial contribution to the strengthening of Arab solidarity and to frustrating As-Sadat's capitulatory policy.

The conference of communists of Arab countries condemned the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian leadership, its course at making separate deals with Israel's ruling circles at the encouragement of the United States. The essence of President as-Sadat's policy, stressed the participants in the conference, is to substitute struggle against imperialists and the Israeli occupationists by a policy of cooperation with them against the Arab and African liberation movement. This complicated the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East and intensified the arrogance and expansionist claims by Israel's rulers.

This has found its expression in numerous statements of refusal to withdraw from the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza sector, in the creation of new Israeli settlements on occupied territories, including the Sinai Peninsula, in their flat refusal to recognize the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, in the criminal aggression against Lebanon and the occupation of its southern areas.

The communist and workers' parties of Arab countries stated the militant solidarity of communists, all patriotic and progressive forces of Arab countries with the courageous struggle of Lebanese patriots, the Palestine resistance movement against the Israeli aggression and intrigues by imperialism and reaction, for the fundamental national interests of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They stressed that the Palestine resistance movement holds an important place in the ranks of the Arab national liberation movement.

The liquidation of the Middle East crisis is a top priority aim of the Arab national liberation movement in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for economic and social progress. For this it is necessary to achieve an all-embracing solution of the Middle East problem on the basis of the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and ensuring the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return to the native land and create its independent state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza sector. A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on such a basis, by way of stubborn struggle against imperialism and strengthening the alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, with all forces of progress and liberation.

The communist and worker's parties of Arab countries hold that the Arab and African peoples are united by common interests and aims in resisting the aggressive policy of imperialism and reaction. The interests of the Arab national liberation movement demand that the imperialist and reactionary plans directed against these peoples be frustrated. The lesson that can be drawn from the latest events in the Horn of Africa, the statement says, is that those who count on imperialism and reaction subject to a threat national independence and the progressive gains of their peoples. And on the contrary, revolutionaries relying on broad popular masses and support of the Soviet Union, of all forces of world socialism and progress definitely score victory. The selfless support given by Cuba to the people of Ethiopia and other African countries is a brilliant example of militant internationalist solidarity.

The conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties of Arab countries stressed the need to intensify struggle against all anti-communist and anti-Soviet trends, declared for the further strengthening of the unity of the world communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It noted the importance of tireless struggle for the ideological purity of the communist movement, against all attempts to distort its theory, the need to repulse all attacks directed against real socialism regardless of from what quarter and in whose name these attacks are made.

USSR, MOROCCO FISHING PACT PROVIDES SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES

LD271105Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] A sea fishing cooperation agreement was signed today in Moscow between the Soviet Union and Morocco. The signing of the agreement concludes the talks between Aleksandr Ishkov, USSR minister for the fish industry, and Abdelkamel Raghaye, Moroccan minister of commerce and industry. The agreement provides for joint research in fishing and the fishing industry and for the exchange of scientific and technical information, the training of Moroccan national cadres and the establishment of a joint Soviet-Moroccan committee for fishing.

ISRAEL TAPS OIL DEPOSITS IN OCCUPIED SINAI PENINSULA

LD271736Y Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 27, TASS--The Israeli ruling circles seek to use in their interests to the maximum the favourable-to-them situation which has developed in the Middle East as a result of Cairo's separate actions which brought about a deep split in the Arab world and undermined the Arab countries' unity of action. Under the cover of "peace negotiations" with Egypt, Israel boosted the efforts to tap the natural resources of the Israel-occupied Sinai Peninsula--oil in the first place. In Sinai's south, in the At-Tur area, occupiers use at full capacity three oil wells which already function there and which produce up to two thousand tons of oil daily. This amount ensures one third of all Israel's requirements for this raw material.

Not limiting itself to the shameless plunder of the already discovered deposits, Israel launched a large-scale prospecting for oil both in the peninsula and in the Gulf of Suez waters washing it from the west. Tel Aviv fully ignores any manifestations of discontent on the part of its Egyptian partner for the separate talks. In the face of overt plunder of its natural wealth, Egypt had to apply to the UNO in a request for help, and even threatened that it would adopt sanctions against American and other Western oil companies which assist Israel in the exploitation of the Sinai deposits.

Those threats, however, are a little worry to the Israeli leadership which continues implementing the plan for annexation and colonization of the occupied territories. Israel will reject any Egyptian demand to stop taking oil from the Sinai Peninsula, Yizhaq Moda'i, Israeli minister of energy, stated over the Israeli radio today. International law, the minister asserted cynically, furnished no basis for such demands. And although official Cairo is trying to protest against that, it evidently has only itself to blame. By his policy of concessions to the aggressor, As-Sadat only encourages Tel Aviv to a further development of the captured Arab lands.

NEW PROVOCATION CONSIDERED BY ISRAEL TO AVOID WITHDRAWAL

LD271318Y Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 27, TASS--Alarming reports coming in from the south of Lebanon give the progressive forces of the country cause for great concern. At a time when the Lebanese central authorities are trying to resolve the protracted government crisis, the Israeli military continues strengthening its hold on the occupied territories, thus preparing conditions for thwarting finally the implementation of the Security Council's Resolution Number 425.

The situation in southern Lebanon has sharply deteriorated as a result of provocative actions by Israel, whose troops have repeatedly fired in the last two days at the positions of the national liberation forces and the Palestine resistance movement in the areas of the cities of Tyre, and An-Nabatiyah and made raids in the eastern and western sectors in southern Lebanon. Israeli armoured units have moved up to forward positions in the area of Tyre, threatening to launch a full-scale offensive in this direction. Israeli warships repeatedly appeared in Lebanese territorial waters, off the coast of An-Naqurah, Al-Bayyadah and Tyre.

Local observers come to the conclusion that Israel is possibly trying to prepare a new large-scale provocation so as to drop its much-advertised plans for a new "pull-out" of troops from some occupied districts, scheduled for April 30 this year.

By the decision of the Lebanese central authorities and the command of the U.N. forces, the return of refugees to the south of the country is suspended as of today until the situation there gets stabilized.

According to eyewitness reports, the Israeli occupation forces continue marauding and looting the south Lebanese districts. A group of Israeli specialists in relics of antiquity are looking actively for valuables and archeological moruments which are sent to Israeli museums. The occupied districts of southern Lebanon have become a lucrative place for Israeli merchants who, taking advantage of the economic difficulties experienced by people in the occupied districts, sell their good there at exorbitant prices.

PLO OPPOSES LEBANESE EFFORTS TO OUST LIBERATION FORCES

LD2719095Y Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Korzelev reports:

A meeting of the Lebanese parliament opened here today. It will consider pressing problems of nationwide importance. Attempts to find solutions for them are reflected in the declaration on principles, drawn up by a parliamentary committee composed of representatives of different conservative parties and groups. Elaborated without the participation of the national patriotic forces, this document deals with the terms of "restoring national unity" and contains several contradictory provisions, ambiguous formulas. It triggered off a stormy reaction in the political quarters. The numerous consultations held by President I. Sarkis, acting premier S. al-Huss, chairman of the parliament K. al-Asa'd, with leaders of different political parties and blocs of the republic, which followed its adoption, demonstrated their different approach to the document.

The progressive parties of Lebanon came out with sharp criticism of the declaration, assessing it as an attempt of the conservative circles to monopolize power without due account for the actually existing balance of forces in the country.

Particular sharp objections were evoked by the chapter demanding that an end should be put to the presence of the Palestine resistance movement on Lebanese territory. The PLO came out against this part of the declaration. Expressing support to the sovereignty of Lebanon, its security, integrity and independence, the PLO declared its firm resolution to defend its right to remain in the country, stipulated in official agreements, which nobody has the right to annul unilaterally.

Talks were held in Damascus yesterday between Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, and President H. al-Asad of Syria. In the course of these negotiations the sides stressed again that the Lebanese-Palestinian relations were regulated by the Cairo agreements of 1969 and also the Shtawrah agreements, which were signed by both sides.

It is being stressed in the progressive political circles of the Lebanese capital that the main task of the MP's in the present conditions should be to study the ways of ensuring an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor troops from the occupied Lebanese territory and the restoration there of state sovereignty. The attempts of definite circles to divert attention from this problem by advancing to the fore secondary questions, it is stressed in these circles, can only aggravate the political climate and complicate the process of normalising the situation in the country.

SOVIET, IRANIAN EXPERTS PURSUE CASPIAN SEA PROBLEMS

LD271045Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Concern for the Caspian"]

[Text] Geheran--A routine session of the Soviet-Iranian mixed working group of scientists to prevent pollution of the Caspian ended recently in Teheran.

The scientists--ichthyologists, biologists and hydrometeorologists--exchanged results of joint research on the condition of the Caspian and outlined measures to clean up the sea and augment its riches.

The level of the Caspian is falling as a result of dam constructions. The sea is being polluted by industrial waste in many regions. The reduction in the sea's surface area and man's encroachment on the traditional wintering sites of waterfowl have lead to a reduction in their numbers. The majority of the problems have been created by man and must be eliminated by him. Scientists in the Soviet Union and Iran are working on this problem.

Much has already been done. It is known that, in order to raise the sea level, Soviet scientists have suggested a plan to divert the waters of the northern rivers into the Caspian basin. Fish-breeding enterprises, which annually stock the sea with millions of fry of valuable fish breeds, have been established in the Soviet Union and Iran to increase fish stocks. These enterprises are operating successfully. A new breed of fish has been developed specially for the Caspian--the (bester), which does not migrate into rivers to spawn. But the most urgent task is to purify the sea of industrial waste and prevent possibilities of its further pollution. For this purpose, legislative measures have now been taken in both countries, and environmental protection organizations are operating.

Starting in 1974, scientists in the Soviet Union and Iran have been fulfilling an extensive program of joint research aimed at studying the degree and nature of the pollution in individual sections of the Caspian--which will make it possible to outline the correct ways to clean up the sea.

GREECE ADOPTS TERRORIST LAW RESTRICING FREEDOMS

LD251347Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Drobkov: "Despite the Protests"]

[Text] Athens, 21 April--Despite sharp protests from the progressive public and the parties of the democratic opposition, the Greek Parliament has adopted a law against terrorism which, in the opposition's view, seriously restricts citizens' democratic rights and freedoms. The government has launched an offensive against leftwing forces, the communist party paper RIZOSPASTIS writes, and is preparing to suppress any opposition to the authoritarian regime and is creating conditions which enable the U.S. military machine and NATO to freely use Greek territory for their strategic purposes against the national interests of Greece and other countries in the area. It is characteristic that the government bill was opposed by broad strata of the liberal bourgeoisie as well as by representatives of the progressive and leftwing movement. Following the recent publication of the government bill, the democratic public launched a widespread struggle against it. Working people at three major proletarian centers--Athens, Salonika and Piraeus--held a 24-hour protest strike. The government bill was opposed by many trade unions, creative unions and associations and organizations of scientists and artists.

Despite the protests, the law against terrorism was approved by Parliament. Deputies from only two out of the seven parties represented in Parliament voted for it.

AKEL ISSUES MAY DAY APPEAL OPPOSING IMPERIALISM IN CYPRUS

LD272042Y Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, April 27, TASS--The Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) published a first of May appeal to all the patriotic forces of the country, in which it points out to the activisation of subversive imperialist activities with the aim of forcing onto Cyprus the NATO plans of solving the crisis and thus ensuring the strategic interest of the USA and NATO in the region. This leads to a new deterioration in the situation on Cyprus and to a further escalation of tension in the whole region, stresses the appeal. In these conditions, the party calls on the patriotic and democratic forces of the country and all the Cyprus people for unity in their intensification of struggle for the solution of the Cyprus problem within the framework and on the basis of the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus, for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island. The party rejects any plans envisaging the creation on Cyprus of two separate states.

The appeal calls for strengthening friendship and cooperation with the countries which support the struggle of the Cypriot people, and with the Soviet Union, in particular.

MININ REPLACES MUSTATOV AS SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA

LD281125Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 78 p 6 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Viktor Ivanovich Minin as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Leonid Nikolayevich Mustatov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea in connection with his transfer to other work.

CPSU'S PELSHE RECEIVES CONGOLESE PARTY DELEGATION

LD271358Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1244 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 27 April, (TASS)--Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the People's Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, today received a Congolese Party of Labor (PCT) delegation headed by Jean-Michel Ebacka, member of the PCT Military Committee and chairman of the Party Control Commission of PCT Central Committee, which has arrived in the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan of party links between the CPSU and the PCT.

Representatives of the CPSU and the PCT exchanged information on the activities of their parties and their control organs. During the conversation, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, both parties affirmed their desire to further strengthen relations of cooperation and solidarity between the parties in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, and support the elimination of colonial racist regimes, the national and social liberation of the peoples of Africa, international security, and disarmament and peace.

TASS CITES FORD'S NBC INTERVIEW ON U.S. AID TO ANGOLA

LD271606Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, April 27, TASS--The imperialist aggression, which was staged with the help of secessionist bands and South African racists against the People's Angola at the end of 1975 and the beginning of 1976, was organized with the knowledge and approval of the U.S. Government. A speech made by Gerald Ford, former President, in the NBC television program became another evidence of that. He said the USA at the time gave 11 million dollars worth of "aid" to the secessionist groupings of the UNITA and the FNLA in Angola.

Hundreds of ruined towns and burnt down villages throughout Angola are the outcome of the U.S. "aid" to the bands of the betrayers of the Angolan people; betrayers who, using American weapons, combatted against the MPLA government.

Sangumbe, one of the leaders of the UNITA, admitted recently that the grouping was fully dependent on the deliveries of U.S. armament and ammunition, and that were it not for the U.S. support, they would not have lasted long.

South African Defence Minister Pieter Botha also admitted that at one time American aircraft delivered weapons to the positions which soldiers of the Republic of South Africa held in Angola. He emphasized that the USA was quite well informed of the military actions taken by the South African Government in Angola in 1976, and fully endorsed those actions.

The U.S. and some other NATO powers' secret interference in the internal affairs of Angola does not cease. As is pointed out in the PRA Defence Ministry's report on the defeat of UNITA bands in Cuando Cubango Province, they underwent training at the South African military bases in Namibia where they were trained in handling American weapons by instructors from Western Europe, the USA, and Latin America.

Stockholm, April 27, TASS--As Paulo Jorge, PRA minister of foreign affairs, stated at a press conference here, Angola is taking measures to strengthen its defence capacity both in the country's south and in the north where bandits from the secessionist grouping of the FNLA penetrate from Zaire.

Our people, the minister said, receives with gratitude the fraternal socialist countries' help in the cause of repulsing the aggressive actions of imperialism which, with the help of its stooges, is trying to eliminate the people's power in the PRA.

Issuing a rebuff to the hostile attacks of the West in connection with that help, Paulo Jorge emphasized that the people of Angola will not tolerate diktat. As far as the USA is concerned, before demanding a withdrawal of some "foreign military personnel" from Angola, the USA ought to withdraw its own troops from those foreign states where they are stationed, the minister pointed out.

FRANCE ADMITS TROOPS IN CHAD; CEASE-FIRE GROUP SEEKS PEACE

LD272018Y Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Paris, April 27, TASS--The French Government has officially admitted sending fresh military reinforcements to Chad. A spokesman of the government, making the announcement after the meeting of the Council of Ministers, explained that the aim of the operation is to render assistance in the training of government troops and protect French subjects in Chad.

The French defence minister, Yvon Bourges, said that up to one thousand French soldiers were sent to Chad. The FRANCE PRESSE correspondent in Dakar reports the arrival to this African country of nearly ten [as received] French fighter-bombers.

The air-lifting of additional French contingents into Chad is connected with the resumption of hostilities in the country between the government troops and FROLINAT forces, which several weeks ago signed their ceasefire agreement.

Yaounde, April 27, TASS--The military committee for the supervision over the ceasefire agreement in Chad, made up of representatives of Nigeria, Libya and Sudan, called on the hostile sides to exert every effort to restore peace in the country.

According to reports from Ndjamena, the committee's chairman, First Vice-President of Sudan 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim told a press conference in the Chad Capital of the plans to set up in five cities of the country the committee's special check points to control the movement of people and transport in the areas of hostilities.

INDONESIA REJECTS PRC'S CALL FOR UNITED PRC-ASEAN FRONT

LD252132Y Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, April 25, TASS--Indonesia has rejected Peking's proposal to create a "United PRC-ASEAN front to oppose other countries". This was stated by Panggabean, minister-coordinator for questions of Indonesian policy and security, who commented on the recent statement by Huang Hua, foreign minister of the PRC, that Peking is urging the ASEAN countries (this organization includes five states of Southeast Asia--Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines) to "create a united front with the Chinese People's Republic".

The minister stressed that the Indonesian Government was pursuing an independent foreign policy aimed at developing friendly relations with all states, both big and small, Eastern and Western, on the basis of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Indonesia, the minister said, does not intend to oppose any state. On the contrary, we are prepared to establish friendly relations with all countries, including China, if, of course, the latter shall not interfere in the internal affairs of Indonesia.

Singapore, April 25, TASS--The Singapore newspaper THE STRAITS TIMES writes that Peking's approaches to the countries of Southeast Asia and its statements on the establishment in this region of a zone of "peace, friendship and neutrality" should be considered with due account for the anti-Soviet spearheadedness of Chinese policy. The newspaper points out in its editorial entitled "we reply no to Peking" that precisely for this reason the Southeast Asian states should assume a very cautious attitude to Peking's calls. There is very little probability that any of Southeast Asian countries will reply positively to China's proposals to create a "united front" in any form whatsoever.

MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA DRAIN ECONOMY

OW211950Y Moscow in English to Australia and New Zealand 0800 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Vladimir Ivanov commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Australia, its government hopes for new overseas investments in the mining and other industries. The Finance Ministry believes foreign investments are essential to stabilize the position of the Australian dollar and revive business activity. Soviet economist Vladimir Ivanov makes this comment:

So far, the multinational giants have not been in a hurry to introduce their capital into Australia, and those who have gained a foothold in [the] Australian economy have been contributing to the outflow of the financial resources abroad. Take the Utah Development Mining Corporation for instance. Today it tops the list of all Australian monopolies in the size of profits derived last year. The income of this corporation from open cast coal mining in Queensland last year was $137 million and became a record for the Australian industrial corporation. Two years earlier a leading Australian monopoly, Broken Hill, managed to get only $120 million in profit. Utah Development transfers the bulk of its extra income to its parent company in the United States, avoiding the usual surcharge on profits transferred abroad as the corporation is registered not in Australia but in the state of Nevada in the United States. As a branch of the American corporation it is not subject to the agreement between Australia and the United States on double taxation.

The $130 million transferred by Utah to the United States last year became a substantial part of the outflow of foreign capital from Australia. So no doubt that Utah Development is partly to blame for the fact that the Australian Government has been forced to ask foreign creditors for unprecedentedly high loans.

By making use of its status, relieving it from paying extra tax on dividends transferred abroad, Utah Development has been destabilizing the Australian national currency. The minister of the mining industry in the shadow cabinet, Paul Keating, has described these actions as knifing Australia in the back. To prevent the drain of currency reserves from Australia and stop speculation on the rate of the Australian dollar, the present leader of the labor in Parliament, Bill Hayden, suggested the imposition of a 53-percent tax on the money taken by the branches of foreign companies from Australia. But it looks as if the solution of this question will be delayed till the start of the next fiscal year, and whether it will be solved positively is hard to say.

Meanwhile, other foreign corporations operating in Australia have been acting accordingly even though the size of their profit transferred abroad is modest compared with that of Utah Development. For instance, Ford has transferred $11 million to the United States even though it has paid $2 million in taxes on the transferred profit. But Esso, which like Utah is only a branch of the American company, has posted $38 million to the United States without paying surtax.

The Australian Government's attempt to support the Australian dollar by big government loans abroad should be blamed on the activity of multinational giants. Australia's debt on current operations in international transactions has risen catastrophically in recent times, threatening to reach $2 billion. The outflow of capital from Australia has been continuing, and there are no signs that it will be changed by an inflow of foreign investment.

It is not the first time that multinational corporations and foreign investors destabilized the Australian currency. For instance, in 1972 the influx of speculative capital, the so-called hot money, forced the Australian Government to carry out a number of devalutations. Now the situation is even more complex since a devaluation--the inevitability of which is forecast by many--can further undermine the trust of foreign employers in the Australian economy. A devaluation of the Australian dollar would (?obstruct) the government's plans to attract foreign capital of any real (?value).

As is known, throughout the postwar period the inflow of foreign investments has served a means for maintaining the Australian balance of payments. According to the labor member of Parliament, Christ Hurford, foreign investments saved Australia from bankruptcy. However, on the other hand despite the seemingly beneficial effect of foreign investments on the balance of payments the long-term implications connected with foreign capital have proved to be exclusively negative. And this is the result of the fact that the branches and subsidiaries of foreign corporations in Australia have to transfer part of the profits to their parent company. They stick to this commitment without reservation. Statistics show that the profits transferred abroad have been growing year after year.

While big investments into the economy were coming from overseas and in foreign trade, exports exceeded imports considerably, there are no specific problems. But at present the real inflow of foreign capital has dropped and the trade balance has grown worse noticeably, and now it is clearer than ever before that the repatriation of profits by multinational corporations is undermining the position of the Australian dollar.

INDOCHINA

CAMBODIAN FORCES REPORTEDLY ATTACK VIETNAM, ARE REPULSED

LD272107Y Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 27, TASS--As the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports, on the night of April 24 Kampuchean troops crossed the border and intruded four to eight kilometres deep into Vietnam territory in a number of areas north of Hatuyen in Kien Giang Province. Vietnamese armed forces, upon successfully repulsing the invasion, delivered a retaliatory strike. The invading Kampuchean units retreated, losing about a hundred men killed or wounded.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY also reports that military operations are being continued to repulse the Kampuchean troops that intruded in the border areas of Tay Ninh, Song Be, An Giang and Kein Giang provinces.

EFFORTS MADE TO END CAPITALIST TRADE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

LD202040Y Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 20 TASS--A meeting of workers and employees took place in Ho Chi Minh City. The meeting approved the preliminary results of the campaign to eliminate the private capitalist sector in the sphere of trade. Functioning in the city are state and cooperative trade institutions, in the main. Contrary to assertions of the skeptics, the provision of population did not deteriorate. There appeared more goods, and prices stabilised. A campaign to transform the private capitalist sector in trade began and is successfully conducted in Ho Chi Minh, like in all the other cities and provinces of Vietnam's south.

After the liberation of South Vietnam, compradore bourgeoisie was eliminated as class. Socialist transformations, however, were not implemented in full scope. Until recently 360,000 families in Ho Chi Minh lived on incomes from trade. Private capitalist trade hindered the economic development, the realisation of state measures aimed at stabilising prices and at raising population's standard of living.

Over the three years that have passed since the liberation, the socialist sector in trade including state-run shops, consumer, supply and selling cooperatives gained in scope and strength, which made it possible to move on to the realisation of radical measures to transform private trade.

The current campaign is aimed at limiting the activities of national bourgeoisie in trade, at enlisting its efforts for the production and the [word indistinct] its experience, professional habits and capital in the cause of socialist construction. At the same time measures are being taken to develop the socialist sector in trade so that it could stimulate the development of production and a rise in the living standard of population.

Transformations of the private capitalist trade are being effected in the interests of the majority of population in Vietnam's south. As a result of the transformations a new system of trade is to be set up in the country's south before the end of 1978. The campaign will help bring a considerable part of population into productive work.

USTINOV GREETS DPRK DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

ID261415Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, minister of the people's armed forces of the DPRK.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and myself I send you and all the servicemen of the DPRK fraternal greetings and sincere congratulations on the anniversary of the creation of the Korean People's Army.

Soviet servicemen express confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and DPRK Armed Forces will continue to develop and grow stroner in the interests of our countries and the cause of peace and socialism. They regard with deep understanding and solidarity the Korean people's just struggle for the independent, peaceful unification of their motherland on democratic principles.

On this portentous day I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all the personnel of the Korean People's Army new successes in combat and political training and in consolidating their motherland's defense might.

With communist greetings!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

KRASNAYA ZUEZDA Marks Anniversary

LD271137Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed article: "Guarding Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] Today the people of the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] and their Armed Forces celebrate the founding of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. The KPA began its existence during the thirties.

The Japanese militarists who invaded Korea established a severely oppressive colonial regime in the country. But the Korean people did not reconcile themselves to domination by the colonialists. The flame of struggle against the foreign invaders--a struggle headed by the communists--burned throughout the land. Under their leadership, partisan detachments of leading workers, working peasants and patriotic youth were formed. The first detachment was created 46 years ago on 25 April 1932 (beginning this year, 25 April is being celebrated in the DPRK as the day of the founding of the KPA). The Korean People's Revolutionary Army emerged from those detachments. Its fighters, employing partisan warfare methods, conducted a courageous struggle for the national and social liberation of working people from the Japanese colonialists and local reaction.

In 1945, a new life began in the ancient Korean land. The Soviet Armed Forces, with which the armed detachments of Korean patriots fought shoulder to shoulder, smashed the shock force of Japanese militarism--the Kwangtung Army. In North Korea, power was transferred to the hands of the people, who proclaimed the formation of the DPRK in 1948.

The building of a new life by Korean working people began under difficult circumstances. An antipeople's puppet regime, which did not conceal its intention to destroy the DPRK with the support of imperialism, was established in South Korea, which was occupied by U.S. forces. Under those conditions, the need to create regular armed forces to protect the revolutionary gains of the Korean working people arose. Thus, the KPA was formed, the successor and continuer of the glorious traditions of the People's Revolutionary Army, which had fostered such stanch fighters for the people's happiness. During the fatherland liberation war (1950-1953), KPA soldiers upheld the socialist gains of the DPRK people, displaying heroism, diligence and courage. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries provided the working people of the DPRK with selfless fraternal aid and wholeheartedly supported the Korean people and their army in those years of severe trial.

Today, the KPA is a modern, well-equipped and well-trained armed force which vigilantly protects the peaceful creative labor of the people, who constantly achieve new successes in socialist building under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government. The soldiers of the KPA are constantly improving their military skills. They are raising their combat and political training to new and higher standards in the process of socialist competition.

The KPA is the reliable shield of the DPRK working people in the face of any intrigues on the part of imperialist forces and their servants in South Korea. The Seoul puppet regime of Pak Chong-hui still pursues a course aimed at prolonging the partition of Korea and at increasing tension in the Korean Peninsula. Seoul is militarizing South Korea on an unprecedented scale under the guise of slander concerning the "threat from the north." American forces are stationed in South Korea. Armed provocations against the DPRK and joint maneuvers of U.S. and South Korean forces near the demilitarized zone continue. Despite the opposition of the Seoul regime and its patrons, the Korean people are intensifying the struggle for the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis without outside interference, and for complete and immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea. The just cause of the Korean people has the complete support of the Soviet people. The peoples and armies of the USSR and the DPRK are joined by ties of traditional friendship and cooperation. The USSR-DPRK treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance is a reliable basis for the successful development of Soviet-Korean relations.

Today, which marks the founding of the KPA, the Soviet people and soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces sincerely congratulate their Korean friends and wish them new successes in labor and in strengthening the defense capability of their homeland for the benefit of peace and socialism.

ARKHIPOV WELCOMES MAYDAR, MONGOLIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD2111149Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A Mongolian Government delegation headed by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow on 19 April to participate in the 16th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. The delegation was met at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

Cooperation Session Ends

LD271003Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Successful Development of Relations"]

[Text] TASS--The 16th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernment Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held 19-21 April in Moscow.

Guided by the understanding reached during the October 1976 talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, the commission examined several issues of further broadening and deepening Soviet-Mongolian economic, scientific and technical cooperation and enhancing its effectiveness. The commission also discussed methods to insure the completion of the construction and preparation for the first phase of the joint Soviet-Mongolian Erdenet mining and enriching enterprise.

There was an exchange of opinions on issues concerning the further broadening of direct ties between individual ministries and departments of the USSR and Mongolia and also on cooperation in training national cadres for crucial sectors of the Mongolian national economy.

The sides noted with satisfaction that trade and economic relations between the USSR and Mongolia are developing successfully.

The Soviet delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Mongolian delegation was headed by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

The commission's work took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

FUKUDA DEMANDS CHINESE VESSEL WITHDRAW; MORE BOATS SEEN

LD271933Y Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 27, TASS--The prime minister of Japan, Takeo Fukuda, demanded the withdrawal of all Chinese fishing boats from the waters of the Senkaku Islands. Speaking at a press conference, he said that it was necessary to restore in the area of the islands the situation that existed until mid-April, when about 200 Chinese fishing boats arrived there. The prime minister said that this incident should be further studied.

As reported by the sea security board [Maritime Security Agency], Japanese patrol boats spotted today about sixty Chinese ships in the area of Senkaku.

CASTRO, MENGISTU HAIL CUBAN INTERNATIONALIST AID AT RALLY

LD272052Y Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Havana, April 27, TASS--A huge meeting of Cuban-Ethiopian friendship and solidarity has been held in the Havana Revolution Square in connection with the stay in Cuba of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, who paid an official friendly visit here.

A speech at the meeting, attended by more than one million working people of the Cuban capital, was delivered by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba. He said that imperialism had tried to use the Somalian armed aggression against Ethiopia for putting down the Ethiopian revolution. The Somalian aggressors, Fidel Castro said, were supported by the United States, the NATO bloc and the reactionary regimes of the Middle East. The territorial integrity of Ethiopia, its revolution, the very existence of Ethiopia were in great danger. The Ethiopian revolution could have been strangled without the resolute internationalist support it got. Pointing out that Cuban servicemen went to Ethiopia to help her people in the just struggle against the aggressor, Fidel Castro stated that Cuba stood for peace between Ethiopia and all her neighbours on the basis of respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's domestic affairs. Imperialism and its reactionary allies demand an immediate withdrawal of the Cuban servicemen from Ethiopia, he continued. Proceeding from positions of principle, we categorically refuse to discuss with the United States this or any other question connected with Cuba's solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Africa. The Cuban military personnel will remain in Ethiopia and will support her in the struggle against any outside aggression for a period on which agreement shall be reached between the governments of Cuba and Ethiopia. It must be clear to everybody, F. Castro said, that our servicemen will not sit on their hands in the event of any new intervention against Ethiopia. At the same time, he noted that Cuba would render that country broad assistance in public health and other spheres of peaceful construction.

Taking the floor next, Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke most highly of the Cuban internationalist assistance to Ethiopia. Noting that the bonds of fraternal friendship, linking the peoples of both countries, had been cemented by blood, the speaker stressed the great importance of the assistance rendered to Ethiopia by the states of the socialist community. Our people, he said, will never forget the internationalist and fraternal assistance rendered to them by Cuba, the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The Ethiopian revolution, being part and parcel of the struggle waged by the proletariat and the oppressed peoples, Mengistu Haile Mariam continued, has entered the decisive stage. To uphold and preserve the achieved gains, the broad popular masses of the country are strengthening their organisational structure, enhancing their military preparedness, raising the level of their political consciousness. The program, which is being implemented by the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution, has the purpose of wiping out poverty, illiteracy, diseases, creating on a socialist basis a public system free of oppression and exploitation, moulding a new generation of revolutionaries.

Haile Mariam Leaves Cuba

LD271624Y Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Havana, April 27, TASS--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, left Havana today after completing his official friendly visit to Cuba.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 18TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

Chilean Communist's Address

LD261824Y Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--General Secretary of the Communist Youth of Chile Gladys Marin has said, addressing the 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol today:

The movement of international solidarity and the heroic resistance of the Chilean people have led to isolation of Pinochet and his junta. They were compelled to release part of their prisoners and to make concessions which testify to the weakness of the regime.

We are striving for cooperation and mutual understanding of all anti-fascist forces with a view of establishing a provisional government, Gladys Marin went on to say. The fascist junta will be overthrown and our union, the Communist Youth of Chile, together with their popular unity brothers, are making their contribution to its defeat. Our struggle, she stressed, is inseparably linked with the heroic struggle of the peoples of the whole world against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism.

General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made at the congress a program speech for the youth, Gladys Marin said. We welcome Leonid Brezhnev's important and concrete proposals aimed at consolidation of peace, at ending the arms race, at disarmament.

Speakers Praise Brezhnev Speech

LD271256Y Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--The profound and pithy speech made by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at the 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol, is in the focus of attention of the delegates and guests of the youth forum. The congress in the Kremlin is in its third day.

Speakers point out that Leonid Brezhnev's speech has been an inspiring programme of action of the Leninist Komsomol, whose membership exceeds 37 million youths and girls.

The youth of Azerbaijan has actively set about implementing this programme, said Varif Guseynov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of that Transcaucasion republic. These days of the congress, young workers at enterprises, construction sites and collective farms are overfulfilling their daily production targets. Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and Leonid Brezhnev's directions, the Komsomol of Azerbaijan set about the early and top-quality filing of orders for Siberia's oil workers.

At numerous meetings and rallies young working collectives of Tadzhikistan are warmly approving of the internal and foreign policy of the Communist Party, said Abduzhabor Satorov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of that Central Asian republic. They are expressing profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Brezhnev personally for their solicitude for the rising generation.

The congress to congress [as received] the Komsomol members of the country have raised their ideological level, are better prepared for work and public activity. This means that the republic education system products tangible results, said Vyacheslav Yelutin, the minister of higher and secondary specialised education of the USSR, who attends the congress as a guest. 750,000 graduates of institutes and universities and over one million graduates from technical schools annually join the Soviet national economy. The high-educated youth, the minister emphasised, plays an ever bigger role in the society of developed socialism.

The congress was greeted by foreign guests (representatives of the youth of 107 countries gathered in the Kremlin). They emphasised the outstanding role of the Soviet youth in communist construction and their genuine internationalism.

Lodongiin Tudev, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, said, among other things--"the heroic struggle of the Leninist Komsomol, of millions of Soviet youths and girls for the establishment of communism on earth, for the development of the international democratic youth movement sets the Mongolian youth a striking and inspiring example of allegiance to the cause of Lenin and the cause of the October Revolution."

The foreign guests had been strongly impressed by Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the congress. Qualifying his speech as "striking" and "moving", Somsanit Khambai, the first vice chairman of the National Constituent Committee of the People's Revolutionary Youth League of Laos, said: "Having listened to it, we understood the tremendous enthusaism of the Soviet youth, and also what splendid successes the Soviet youth had achieved under the leadership of their vanguard, the Leninist Komsomol."

The congress continues in the Kremlin.

Angolan Delegate's Remarks

LD272116Y Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--No reactionary forces will prevent our people from advancing along the road of building a socialist society, said Afonso Van-Dunen, coordinator of the national commission for the reorganization of the young people of the MPLA Workers Party. He took the floor today at the 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol now under way in Moscow. We are not alone in our struggle, the speaker said. We are supported by the countries of socialism, by all the progressive forces in Asia, Africa, Latin America. We shall never forget the assistance given us in the most difficult period by the great homeland of Lenin--the Soviet Union, and by Cuba.

The movement of the peoples for genuine independence is mounting on the African Continent, Afonso Van-Dunen said. The anticolonial struggle is turning into an anti-imperialist struggle in Namibia, Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa and elsewhere. The national liberation movement has become part and parcel of the world class struggle.

During the sixty years of its struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party the Soviet Komsomol has earned the honorable right through its heroic labour and great patriotism to be in the front ranks of the fighters of the revolution. The present congress of the Soviet Komsomol is one more victorious page in the activities of this organization. The results of the congress will, without doubt, influence the young people of the world, and, specifically, the young generation of Angola, said Afonso Van-Dunen.

Important tasks are being assigned now to our youth, the speaker said. They include defence of the homeland, revolutionary education of the young Angolans, liquidation of illiteracy, organization of young people at factories and in the countryside. In this we are inspired by the successes of the Soviet Komsomol in all walks of life.

We firmly uphold the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and endeavour to implement them consistently, said the guest from Angola.

The Angolan young people will take part in the World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana. They are prepared to make their contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity of the young generation.

U.S., European Delegates' Remarks

LD272123Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--The major role of the Soviet Komsomol in strengthening relations and friendly cooperation with Marxist and Leninist unions of the youth in capitalist countries, in strengthening combat solidarity with the struggle of the young working people against the exploitation by monopolies, for the democratic rights and broad social and economic changes, was stressed by foreign guests attending the 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol.

Young communists, all the progressive youth of our country, highly estimate the important role played by the Lenin Komsomol in the struggle of the CPSU and all the Soviet people for peace, international detente and disarmament, said in his address General Secretary of the Communist Youth of Greece Dimitris Gondikas. Exceptional is the aid rendered by the Lenin Komsomol to the peoples and the youth fighting against imperialism, fascism, racism and all other forms of oppression, said the general secretary.

The democratic, progressive and revolutionary youth know that peace, true independence, democracy, progress and true human rights are closely linked with the activities and the further development of the Soviet Union, said from the rostrum of the congress James Steel, national chairman of the Young Workers Liberation League (USA).

Wolfgang Gerke, chairman of the federal leadership of the German Socialist Working Youth (West Germany), said that bans on professions, anti-communism and neonazism, poison the political climate in our country. Yet, billions of marks which are so necessary for our social needs, are still being spent on the arms race. Irresponsible politicians say "yes" to the neutron bomb, while hundreds of thousands of the people in our country, as everywhere in the world, say "no" to the neutron bomb and "yes" to peace and disarmament.

The national secretary of the Italian Federation of the Communist Youth, Massimo d'Alema, speaking about the difficult current political situation in Italy brought about by terrorist activities, said that the purpose of terrorists is to inflict a blow to democratic institutes, to crush these institutes which were won by the Italian people in their struggle against fascism, and plunge Italy into a civil war. Yet, terrorism, said Massimo d'Alema, will not stop the progressive movement of the Italian working class.

Our aim, said the speaker, is to build socialism in Italy. We are well aware that our struggle for socialism is possible due to the Great October Socialist Revolution and develops thanks to a new international situation, with the socialist countries, and the Soviet Union, in particular, playing the decisive role.

The congress of the Soviet Young Communist League is attended by representatives of 135 communist, democratic and socialist youth organizations from 107 countries.

Pelshe, Kapitonov Rusakov Attend

LD281016Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] The 18th Komsomol Congress continued debates on the report of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Auditing Commission and on topical problems connected with the work of Komsomol organizations and the tasks emanating from the greetings message of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech by Comrade Brezhnev at the congress.

The delegates at the congress agreed on a resolution to draw the debates to a close. They warmly welcomed delegates from abroad.

A concluding speech was made by Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

"In the presidium were Comrades Pelshe, Kapitonov, Rusakov, veterans of the party and the Komsomol, youth, leading workers of the Tenth 5-Year Plan, figures in science and culture."

DECISIONS ADOPTED ON LAW CODE, DRUNKENNESS, POLLUTION

LD271341Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS-attributed "Official Section"]

[Excerpts] Preparation of USSR Code of Laws

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have examined questions connected with preparing and publishing the code of laws of the USSR and have adopted a corresponding resolution.

It was established that the preparation of the code of laws of the USSR should be carried out on the basis of the USSR Constitution and promote the further improvement of Soviet legislation, the intensification of safeguards for the interests of society and the laws and freedoms of the Soviet citizens, and the consolidation of the legal basis of state and social life.

The code of laws of the USSR will be published in 1981 through 1985 as an official publication of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

The resolution approves the outlines of the code of laws of the USSR and the basic principles for the formation of its materials and also approves the plan for the preparation and publication of the code.

Additional Measures Against Drunkenness

The USSR Government has examined the question of additional measures to step up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The resolution adopted states that the union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments must:

Organize the verification of the execution of previous decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on questions of stepping up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, elaborate and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings in this matter;

Galvanize the activity of the administrative organs and public organizations in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism at enterprises and at citizens' places of residence, and primarily the activity of the militia, comrades' courts, and voluntary people's militia in preserving public order and of the commissions for fighting drunkenness formed under the executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies;

Increase exactingness displayed toward economic and other leaders for the use of the rights granted to them and the fulfillment of the duties imposed on them in fighting drunkenness, seeking to create in all collectives an atmosphere of intolerance toward cases of the abuse of alcoholic drinks and of a lenient attitude toward drunkards. Impose strict penalties on team leaders, foremen, and chiefs of sectors, shops and shifts, and other economic leaders who allow the workers under their supervision to drink alcohol at work;

Insure the effective application of the measures envisaged by current legislation with respect to people who, as a result of being drunk, commit violations of labor and production discipline, public order and the rules of socialist community life. Apply against such people, within the established procedure, measures like the deprivation of bonuses and subsidized travel vouchers to rest homes and sanatoriums, and their passing over in the waiting list for new housing. Strictly observe established requirements for the discharge from medical treatment institutions of people who violate doctors' orders prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic drinks;

And step up the struggle against violations of the rules for the alcoholic drinks trade.

The USSR Ministry of Health was assigned the task of expanding scientific research into the problem of alcoholism, paying special attention to the search for and development of new ways and methods of preventing and curing alcoholics. The Ministry of the Medical Industry has been assigned the task of increasing the production of the necessary medical preparations for curing chronic alcoholics.

The USSR MVD was instructed to insure the unconditional application of measures for influencing people who appear on the streets and in other public places in a drunken condition, and to take effective steps to halt illegal home distilling.

In 1978 it is intended to switch to the sale of vodka and liqueur vodka in cities exclusively at specialized stores or in special departments of food stores set apart from the rest of the store.

The appropriate ministries and state committees are obliged: to envisage in the plans of visual entertainments enterprises, movie studios, publishing houses and radio broadcasting and television organizations the creation of works and broadcasting of television and radio programs aimed at combatting drunkenness as a social evil that damages people's health and harms the family and society; to expand the work of cultural enlightenment institutions on explaining the negative consequences of drunkenness and propagandizing healthy living, and to insure the implementation of a system of measures on antialcoholic education of young students.

The USSR Ministry of Health is ordered to adopt the necessary measures in order to step up propaganda among the population of sanitation and hygiene knowledge of the harmful effect of alcohol on health, bearing in mind that district therapists and other doctors at general health institutions have a very important role to play in this.

It was thought advisable to set up an All-Union Interdepartmental Council on Antialcoholic Propaganda at the USSR Ministry of Health.

Financial Liability for Marine Pollution

USSR legislation, in particular the 26 February 1974 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, envisages strict degrees of liability for polluting the sea with substances which harm people's health or marine fauna. People guilty of breaking the law can be prosecuted and receive punishments such as imprisonment, correctional labor or a fine.

The USSR Council of Ministers has supplemented existing legislation by adopting a resolution on the question of the procedure for compensation for financial loss to the state as a result of marine pollution.

In accordance with the resolution, organs regulating the use and conservation of waters have the right to bring action against state enterprises, organizations and institutions, kolkhozes and other cooperative and social organizations and citizens of the USSR and also against foreign individuals and corporate bodies to collect for the state funds in compensation for damage caused by the pollution of the USSR's internal marine and territorial waters. Compensation will be paid if the damage is caused by illegal effluent from ships and other sailing vessels or by failure to adopt the necessary measures to prevent them from shedding substances harmful to people's health or marine fauna, or mixtures containing amounts of such substances in excess of established norms. The methods for calculating the damages are determined by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Finance and other interested organizations.

LENINGRAD GORKOM LEADER RELEASED TO 'DIPLOMATIC WORK'

LD270859Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LENTASS--A plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom was held at Smolnyy yesterday.

An organizational question was examined.

In connection with B. I. Aristov's transfer to diplomatic work, the plenum released him from his duties as first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Leningrad Gorkom.

Yu.F. Solovyev, who formerly worked as second secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, was elected first secretary and member of the bureau of the Leningrad Gorkom.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, took part in the work of the plenum.

Leningradskiy Obkom Reshuffle

LD270901Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Higher Effectiveness of Party Work: Leningradskiy Obkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Leningradskiy Obkom was held at Smolnyy yesterday.

The question "On Further Raising the Level of Work of Local Party Organizations in Light of the Demands of the 25th CPSU Congress" was examined.

A report was delivered by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

A concluding speech was delivered by G.V. Romanov.

A resolution was adopted aimed at further raising the standard of work of local party organizations.

An organizational question was examined at the plenum.

In connection with Yu.F. Solovyev's election to the post of first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom, he was released from his duties as second secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

R.S. Bobovikov was elected second secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

A.S. Sokolov, who formerly worked as deputy chairman of the Leningradskiy Soviet Obispolkom, was elected secretary and member of the Bureau of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

B.I. Aristov was released from his duties as member of the Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau.

In connection with his transfer to other work, V.N. Fomin was released from his duties as chief of the Leningradskiy Obkom Transportation and Communications Section.

E.A. Rozhnov, who formerly worked as deputy chief of the section, was appointed chief of the Leningradskiy Obkom Transportation and Communications Section.

Col Gen of medical services N.G. Ivanov, candidate member of the obkom and chief of the S.M. Kirov Military Medical Academy, was made a member of the obkom.

SOVIET BODIES GREET FOREIGN TRADE WORKERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD270911Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To foreign trade workers of the Soviet Union

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate you on the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Decree on Nationalization of Foreign Trade by Vladimir Ilich Lenin on 22 April 1918.

The state monopoly of foreign trade, founded on unshakable Leninist principles, reliably safeguards the Soviet Union's economic and political interests and insures that foreign economic relations are maintained on a strict plan basis.

The principles enshrined in Lenin's decree have stood the test of time. Foreign trade has become an important sector of the national economy. Foreign trade workers make a weighty contribution to creating the material and technical base of communism and help to implement the foreign policy program of the party and the Soviet state.

At the present time, when the Soviet people are working successfully to fulfill the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions, foreign trade workers have been set tasks of making fuller use of the potential of foreign economic relations for accelerating economic development and scientific and technical progress, increasing social production efficiency and raising the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards.

Foreign trade is called upon actively to further the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy aimed at increasing the might and cohesion of the socialist community, strengthening friendship and cooperation with developing countries and consolidating and broadening the material base of peaceful coexistence with capitalist states.

Foreign trade workers must continue to strengthen comprehensive ties with production; study in greater depth and utilize more fully our potential for expanding exports and improving their structure; enhance organization and responsibility in the struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of state plans for contractual commitments; persistently reveal additional reserves; strive to increase the efficiency of foreign trade operations; develop more actively new forms of foreign economic relations; constantly improve their professional skill and ideological training, and raise the level of socialist enterprise.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express confidence that foreign trade workers will achieve new successes in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress directives on the development of foreign trade for the good of our socialist motherland.

[signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

JOURNAL ON DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL IN SIBERIA, FAR EAST

LD2807402Y Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--Siberia and the Far East of the USSR have unlimited potentialities for developing practically all basic branches of modern industry and agriculture, Academician Nikolay Nekrasov writes in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA today.

These regions hold unique resources of fuel and ores of iron and non-ferrous metals, various minerals, water and hydropower resources, forests and fertile lands. But what is most important is that nature has concentrated this wealth in happy combinations. This means that Siberia and the Far East can most successfully play their part in communist construction if their resources are developed comprehensively.

In tackling this problem the CPSU and the Soviet state have chosen the best way, that of creating in the east of the country territorial-production complexes and systems of industrial centers with a high concentration of production.

Academician Nekrasov writes of the establishment of the West Siberian complex, which has already produced a billion tons of oil and which has burgeoning gas, petrochemical and chemical industries. In no distant future, West Siberia will account for over a half of the national output of oil and natural gas, a considerable share of synthetic rubber, plastics and many other valuable items produced by Soviet industry.

Several energy complexes are being developed in Central Siberia on the Angara and Yenisey rivers. It is planned to develop in this area specialized power-consuming industries, such as non-ferrous metallurgy, chemicals, pulp-and-paper industries.

Complexes are also being established in other regions in the east of the USSR. This is an ambitious effort of unprecedented magnitude and great complexity, Academician Nikolay Nekrasov writes. It requires many solutions that have no analogues in the national and world economy.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 27 APR

LD280222 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0400 GMT on 27 April informed its listeners that the sowing of early grains is nearly finished on farms in the lower Volga region. Ulyanovskaya Oblast mechanizers have sown 250,000 hectares. Sugar beets sowing has begun in the Kurkskaya Oblast.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that the sowing of pulse crops is underway in 33 rayons of Saratovskaya Oblast. Some 800,000 hectares have been sown to barley, wheat and peas. The same broadcast reports RSFSR Central Statistical Administration figures to the effect that RSFSR farms have sown spring crops on 16 million hectares of land. North Caucasus farms are sowing rice, sunflowers and corn, while the Bryanskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts and the Khabarovskaya Kray farms are planting potatoes.

At 0830 GMT the radio says that agricultural work is in progress in 48 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in the Russian Federation.

At 1100 GMT, the radio has a live interview with agronomist Petr Zabaznyy presented by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy. Zabaznyy says spring crops were sown on 34.5 million hectares in the USSR by 24 April. He says fieldwork is proceeding in all farming oblasts of the European USSR, that sugar-beet sowing has started in the Central Chernozem Zone, and that rice sowing has begun in the Kuban. Ruvinskiy notes that the 24 April figure for spring crops is somewhat less than recent years at this time. Zabaznyy replies: "Yes, quite right. We are behind last year's sowing rates by 4-5 million hectares. This is due to [word indistinct] conditions--the extremely changeable and capricious spring." He says rain, cold spells and snow falls, which are common, have been hampering fieldwork. "But I'm sure that mechanizers will make up the time lost and complete spring fieldwork successfully," Zabaznyy says. Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast reports in that barley, oats and peas are growing well, and sugar-beet shoots are appearing. The sowing of late crops is in full swing. It is also intended to plant corn for grain by the time of the May Day celebrations. Zabaznyy points out that the Ukraine, Moldavia and the North Caucasus oblasts produce 80 percent of the country's total main harvest for corn for grain. In recent years production of corn for grain, particularly in the Ukrainian oblasts, has been dropping. Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast reports that its farmers are working well, and have pledged to grow no less than 32.6 percent of grain over the entire area, bringing corn yield this year up to 570,000 tons. Up to today more than 100,000 hectares have been sown with corn. This year, the crop will be sown on irrigated lands covering more than 12,000 hectares. Ruvinskiy and Zabaznyy agree these are good targets--fine examples of serious work for the Ukraine, North Caucasus and even Moldavia. Orenburgskaya Oblast reports that seeds of early grain crops have been sown on the first 300,000 hectares. The Orenburgskaya Oblast's arable land is one of the most extensive areas in Russia, with 5 million hectares allocated for grain crops. Sowing units are now at work in the southern and central fields.

At 1445 GMT, the radio reports that moisture retention has been carried out on 1 million hectares of land in Omskaya Oblast, which is over half of the area to be planted with grain crops. Sugar beet sowing is in full swing in the Kurskaya Oblast, having been sown on 90,000 hectares of land.

At 1530 GMT the radio informs its listeners that sowing is in progress in Kazakhstan. Out of 19 oblasts, 12 are now engaged in sowing grain, cotton, millet, corn and rice. In the south of the republic, grain crops and sugar beets have been planted in very good time over well prepared, nonfertilized soil.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that the sowing of spring crops is underway in the Ukraine.

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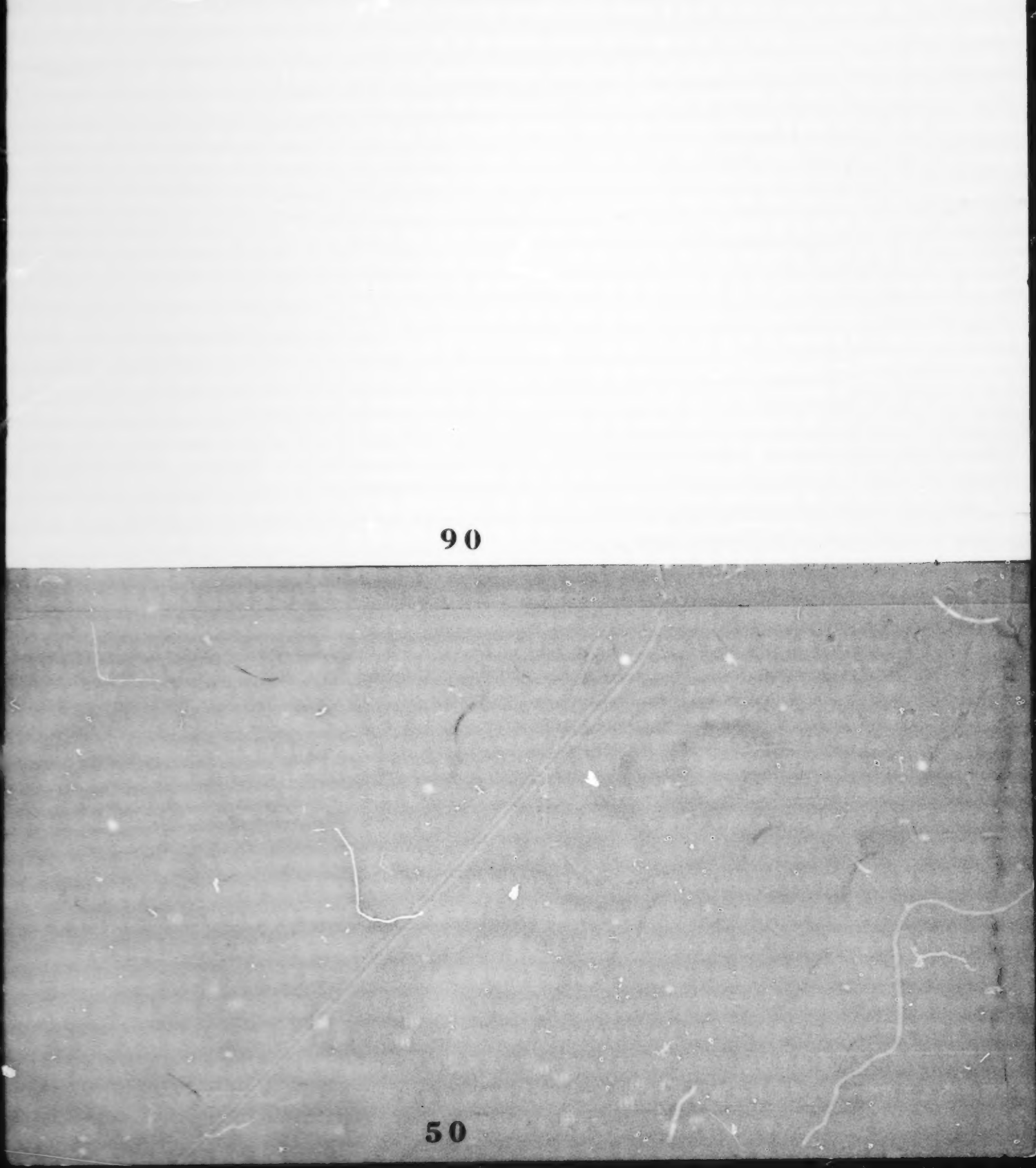
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